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Resolutions

2009/1

Progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 62/208 on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 62/208 of 19 December 2007 on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system and 63/232 of 19 December 2008 on operational activities for development and Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/2 of 18 July 2008 on progress in the implementation of Assembly resolution 62/208,

Reaffirming the importance of the comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development, through which the General Assembly establishes key system-wide policy orientations for the development cooperation and country-level modalities of the United Nations system,

Underscoring that there is no "one size fits all" approach to development and that development assistance by the United Nations development system should be able to respond to the varying development needs of programme countries and should be in alignment with their national development plans and strategies, in accordance with its mandates,

Reaffirming the need to strengthen the United Nations with a view to enhancing its authority and efficiency, as well as its capacity to address effectively, and in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the full range of development challenges of our time, and emphasizing that the operational activities for development of the United Nations system should be valued and assessed on the basis of their impact on the programme countries as contributions to enhancing their capacity to pursue poverty eradication, sustained economic growth and sustainable development,

Acknowledging the importance of delivering assistance in order to overcome the challenges to improving human life through implementing General Assembly resolution 62/208,

Recalling the role of the Economic and Social Council in providing coordination and guidance to the United Nations system so as to ensure that policy orientations established by the General Assembly are implemented on a system-wide basis in accordance with Assembly resolutions 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 61/16 of 20 November 2006 and 62/208 and other relevant resolutions,

Results achieved and measures and processes implemented in follow-up to General Assembly resolution 62/208

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the results achieved and measures and processes implemented in follow-up to General Assembly resolution 62/208 on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational

activities for development of the United Nations system,[1] and of the efforts of the Secretary-General to strengthen the identification of results and fine-tune targets, benchmarks and time frames, in line with paragraph 7 of Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/2;

2. *Notes* the advances made in some areas by the United Nations system in implementing General Assembly resolution 62/208, including through the development of guidance by the United Nations Development Group reflecting the principles and guidance contained in resolution 62/208;

3. *Reiterates* the call of the General Assembly for the governing bodies of the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations development system to take appropriate actions for the full implementation of resolution 62/208;

4. *Also reiterates* the request of the General Assembly to the executive heads of those organizations to continue to report annually to their governing bodies on measures taken and envisaged for the implementation of resolution 62/208;

5. *Reaffirms* that the fundamental characteristics of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system should be, inter alia, their universal, voluntary and grant nature, their neutrality and their multilateralism, as well as their ability to respond to the development needs of programme countries in a flexible manner, and that the operational activities are carried out for the benefit of programme countries, at the request of those countries and in accordance with their own policies and priorities for development;

6. *Notes* the improvements in respect of the participation of United Nations system organizations in the functioning of the resident coordinator system, including through streamlining of inter-agency governance and management structures;

7. *Acknowledges* the interim assessments of the progress made and the challenges remaining in efforts to increase coherence in country-level programming, including in the "programme country pilot" countries;

8. *Notes* the voluntary efforts made to improve coherence, coordination and harmonization in the United Nations development system, including at the request of some "programme country pilot" countries, encourages the Secretary-General to support "programme country pilot" countries in evaluating and exchanging their experiences, with the support of the United Nations Evaluation Group, and emphasizes, in addition, the need for an independent evaluation of lessons learned from such efforts, according to the principles contained in General Assembly resolution 62/208, with regard to national ownership and leadership and in the context of system-wide norms and standards, for consideration by Member States, without prejudice to a future intergovernmental decision;

9. *Encourages* United Nations system organizations to take the necessary steps to further enhance their participation in United Nations country-level coordination mechanisms, including through decentralization, delegation of authority and multi-year programming, encourages the participation of the United Nations development system, by invitation and ex officio, in current and new aid modalities and coordination mechanisms, at the request of the programme country,

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[1] E/2009/68.

and invites the United Nations development system to enhance its participation in this regard;

10. *Recalls* the underscoring by the General Assembly, in paragraph 96 of its resolution 62/208, that resident coordinators, supported by the United Nations country teams, should report to national authorities on progress made against results agreed in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, and requests the Secretary-General, through the United Nations Development Group and its member organizations, to develop a standard operational format on reporting for this purpose, bearing in mind the need to reduce the administrative burden and transaction costs;

11. *Encourages* the United Nations Evaluation Group to continue its work on the harmonization of evaluation practices across the system, to bring evaluation practices up to standard, and to professionalize evaluation capacities;

12. *Reiterates its encouragement* to all United Nations organizations involved in operational activities for development that have not already done so to adopt, as appropriate, monitoring and evaluation policies that are in line with system-wide norms and standards and to make the necessary financial and institutional arrangements for the creation and/or strengthening of independent, credible and useful evaluation functions within each organization;

13. *Encourages* the United Nations Development Group to develop indicators to assess the sustainability of capacity-building activities of the United Nations system and reiterates that the United Nations development system organizations should use national execution, available national expertise and technologies and national procurement systems in the implementation of operational activities in line with paragraph 39 of resolution 62/208;

14. *Recalls* paragraphs 48, 49, 51 and 52 of General Assembly resolution 62/208, and calls upon the organizations of the United Nations development system to continue to mainstream support to South-South and triangular cooperation in their strategic plans and operational activities for development, including through United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks, at the request of recipient countries;

15. *Encourages* regional, subregional and international organizations to strengthen their support for South-South cooperation, including triangular cooperation;

16. *Calls upon* the organizations of the United Nations development system, within their organizational mandates, to further improve their institutional accountability mechanisms, welcoming in this regard the development of performance indicators for gender equality and women's empowerment (the scorecard) by the United Nations Development Group and encouraging their systematic use by United Nations country teams, and to include, in particular, intergovernmentally agreed gender equality results and gender-sensitive indicators in their strategic frameworks, and takes note of their progress in this regard;

17. *Reiterates* paragraph 20 of General Assembly resolution 63/232, in which the Assembly urged the funds and programmes and encouraged the specialized agencies to carry out any changes required to align their planning cycles with the quadrennial comprehensive policy review, including the implementation of midterm

reviews as necessary, and to report to the Economic and Social Council on adjustments made to fit the new comprehensive review cycle;

18. *Recalls* the decision of the General Assembly in its resolution 63/232 to hold its next comprehensive policy review in 2012 and subsequent reviews on a quadrennial basis, and in this regard, requests the Secretary-General to continue to submit to the Economic and Social Council detailed reports on results achieved and measures and processes implemented, in accordance with paragraph 142 of Assembly resolution 62/208, at its substantive sessions of 2011 and 2012;

Functioning of the resident coordinator system, including its costs and benefits

19. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the functioning of the resident coordinator system, including costs and benefits;[2]

20. *Requests* the United Nations Development Group, in close cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme, to further develop approaches and tools for measuring and reporting on the costs and benefits of coordination, including input on best practices and lessons learned from the field on the functioning of the resident coordinator system, and requests the Secretary-General to include in his report to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session in 2010, information on challenges and achievements;

21. *Urges* the accelerated coordination of efforts by headquarters units and mechanisms within the United Nations development system to provide relevant, efficient and timely support and guidance to resident coordinators, bearing in mind their various coordination functions;

22. *Encourages* the United Nations Development Group, in close cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme, as manager of the resident coordinator system, to develop standards for the type and level of staff and options for operational support that need to be provided to ensure effective United Nations system coordination in addressing the many interlinked development needs, including for those countries in transition from relief to development, taking into account countries in complex situations and their challenges as well as the country-specific character of those challenges;

23. *Reiterates* the request of the General Assembly to the United Nations development system to provide further financial, technical and organizational support for the resident coordinator system, and requests the members of the United Nations development system to include the provision of resources and support to the resident coordinator system in their respective strategic plans and budgets and to continue to include information on their support to the resident coordinator system in their reports to their respective governing bodies;

24. *Encourages* the United Nations development system to continue broadening the system-wide support provided to the resident coordinator system and to improve the response to requests for support from United Nations country teams, bearing in mind the national ownership and leadership of programme countries, and to ensure that the cost of funding the resident coordinator system does not entail a reduction of the resources that are destined for development programmes in programme countries;

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[2] E/2009/76.

25. *Stresses* that the contribution of non-resident agencies in country programming processes, in response to the priorities of national Governments, should be appropriately facilitated, as necessary, by working through the resident coordinator system and strengthening the accountability of the resident coordinator, and underlines the need for participating non-resident agencies, where they have commitments in relation to programme planning and implementation, to provide the resources necessary to fulfil those commitments;

26. *Requests* United Nations system organizations to support efforts by the United Nations Development Group to strengthen the capability of the United Nations system for improving the process through which the resident coordinators are selected and trained, as well as for attracting and retaining suitable and high-performing resident coordinators, without infringing upon or prejudging the decisions of the General Assembly;

27. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his annual reports to the Economic and Social Council on the functioning of the resident coordinator system, information on the operational modalities and the implementation of the management and accountability system of the United Nations development and resident coordinator system, including the functional firewall of the resident coordinator system, and to report on the independent comprehensive assessment thereof to the Council at its substantive session of 2012, within the framework of the comprehensive analysis of implementation of General Assembly resolution 62/208;

28. *Requests* the United Nations funds and programmes to reflect in their appropriate annual reports to the Economic and Social Council and to their governing bodies, their specific contributions to and challenges faced in the implementation of the management and accountability framework of the United Nations development and resident coordinator system, including the functional firewall of the resident coordinator system, bearing in mind the authorities established for the Council and the executive boards, including by the General Assembly in its resolutions 61/16, 60/265 of 30 June 2006, 57/270 B, 50/227 of 24 May 1996 and 48/162 of 20 December 1993;

Country-level capacity of the United Nations development system

29. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on human resources challenges within the United Nations development system at the country level;[3]

30. *Encourages* the United Nations development system to assess, when appropriate, the adequacy of human resource capacities in United Nations country teams with a view to improving their capacity to deliver results in response to the priorities within the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, in line with national development priorities and plans;

31. *Calls upon* the organizations of the United Nations development system to continue their efforts to achieve gender balance within the United Nations system at all levels, both in headquarters and at field duty stations;

32. *Recalls* paragraphs 125 and 126 of General Assembly resolution 62/208, and the need to adopt comprehensive policies and strategies for human resources and workforce planning and development, and in this regard, stresses the need to

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[3] E/2009/75.

address obstacles to inter-agency mobility, rapid deployment of qualified national and international staff to situations of crises, and the transparency and competitiveness of the recruitment processes for senior high-level posts, while not infringing upon or prejudging the decisions of the Assembly, and to integrate these issues in the annual reports on the results achieved and the measures and processes implemented in follow-up to resolution 62/208;

Funding of United Nations system operational activities for development

33. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the comprehensive statistical analysis of the financing of operational activities for development of the United Nations system for 2007[4] and notes the progress made on broadening and improving the reporting, in line with paragraph 28 of General Assembly resolution 62/208, and in this regard, requests that future reports include further analysis of the current situation and perspectives in respect of core and non-core funding for the United Nations development system;

34. *Also takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General on the review of trends and perspectives in funding for development cooperation;[5]

35. *Stresses* that core resources, because of their untied nature, continue to be the bedrock of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system;

36. *Notes* that non-core resources represent an important supplement to the regular resource base of the United Nations development system for supporting operational activities for development, thus contributing to an increase in total resources, while recognizing that non-core resources are not a substitute for core resources and that unearmarked contributions are vital for the coherence and harmonization of the operational activities for development;

37. *Notes with concern* the continuing imbalance between core and non-core resources received for the operational activities for development of the United Nations system and the potential negative impact of non-core funding on the coordination and effectiveness of United Nations operational activities for development at the country level, while recognizing that thematic trust funds, multi-donor trust funds and other voluntary non-earmarked funding mechanisms linked to organization-specific funding frameworks and strategies, as established by the respective governing bodies, constitute some of the funding modalities that are complementary to regular budgets;

38. *Also notes with concern* the negative impact of the financial crisis, and urges countries in a position to do so to increase the voluntary contributions that they provide to the United Nations development system, on a predictable basis, to support development activities at the country level;

39. *Calls upon* the United Nations development system to strengthen its ability to support national efforts at the country level to mitigate the impact of the crisis;

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[4] A/64/75-E/2009/59.

[5] E/2009/85.

40. *Recalls* the request of the General Assembly, in paragraph 23 of its resolution 59/250 of 22 December 2004, that the Economic and Social Council undertake triennially a comprehensive review of trends and perspectives in funding for development cooperation and requests the Secretary-General to integrate all the elements of that review in his biennial report to the Development Cooperation Forum, as of 2012;

41. *Emphasizes* that increasing financial contributions to the United Nations development system is key to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and in this regard recognizes the mutually reinforcing links among increased effectiveness, efficiency and coherence of the United Nations development system, achieving concrete results in assisting developing countries in eradicating poverty and achieving sustained economic growth and sustainable development through operational activities for development and the overall resourcing of the United Nations development system;

Simplification and harmonization of the United Nations development system

42. *Takes note* of actions taken by the executive boards and governing bodies of the United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies in the area of simplification and harmonization of the United Nations system to reduce transaction costs, enhance efficiency and achieve financial savings, to be invested back in country programmes;

43. *Encourages* United Nations system organizations to continue to work towards simplification and harmonization under the guidance of their executive boards and governing bodies;

44. *Notes* that, while progress is being achieved towards the simplification and harmonization of business practices within the United Nations development system, many procedures require further harmonization, as identified in the Plan of Action for the Harmonization of Business Practices in the United Nations System, developed by the High-level Committee on Management of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination and its functional networks,[6] and requests the United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies to explore sources of financing to support the implementation of this Plan, including discussion with their respective governing bodies on the allocation of funds through their respective support budgets;

45. *Urges* the Secretary-General, through the High-level Committee on Management of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, to step up efforts to standardize and harmonize the concepts, practices and cost classifications related to transaction costs and cost recovery, while maintaining the principle of full cost recovery in the administration of all non-core/supplementary/extrabudgetary contributions, including in joint programmes;

46. *Recalls* the importance of continuing to strengthen national execution, bearing in mind the importance of building national capacity and simplifying procedures and aligning them with national procedures;

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[6] CEB/2008/HLCM/10.

47. *Requests* the United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies that practise cash transfer to accelerate the roll-out of the harmonized approach to cash transfers;

48. *Urges* the United Nations funds and programmes and encourages the specialized agencies to ensure that adequate information is included in the existing reporting on simplification and harmonization to their respective executive boards and governing bodies so as to enable intergovernmental bodies to make informed decisions on policy changes in a timely manner, and requests the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chair of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, to ensure that information on the Plan of Action for the Harmonization of Business Practices, as well as periodically updated information on its implementation, including related costs and possible savings, is made available.

32nd plenary meeting
22 July 2009

2009/2
Appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund

The Economic and Social Council recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 2211 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, in response to which a trust fund, subsequently renamed the United Nations Population Fund, was established in 1967 by the Secretary-General,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 3019 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, in which it placed the United Nations Population Fund under its authority as a subsidiary organ, in accordance with Article 22 of the Charter of the United Nations, taking into account the separate identity of the Fund,

"1. *Notes* that, since the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme ceased to perform the administrative role with respect to the United Nations Population Fund, no formal procedure has been established for the appointment of the Executive Director of the Fund;

"2. *Decides* that the secretariat of the United Nations Population Fund shall continue to be headed by an Executive Director at the Under-Secretary-General level;

"3. *Also decides* that the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund shall be appointed by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, for a term of four years."

32nd plenary meeting
22 July 2009

2009/3

Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991 and the guiding principles contained in the annex thereto, and recalling other relevant resolutions of the Assembly and relevant resolutions and agreed conclusions of the Economic and Social Council,

Welcoming the decision of the Council to consider the theme "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian assistance: present challenges and their impact on the future" at the humanitarian affairs segment of its substantive session of 2009,

Welcoming also the decision of the Council to hold panels on "Respecting and implementing guiding principles of humanitarian assistance at the operational level: assisting the affected populations" and "Addressing the impact of current global challenges and trends on the effective delivery of humanitarian assistance", and to hold an informal event on "Coordination in the transition phase between emergency relief and sustainable recovery",

Expressing grave concern at the increase in the number of people affected by humanitarian emergencies, including those associated with natural hazards and complex emergencies, at the increased impact of natural disasters and at the displacement resulting from humanitarian emergencies,

Reaffirming the need for all actors engaged in the provision of humanitarian assistance in situations of complex emergencies and natural disasters to promote and fully respect the principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence,

Reiterating the need to mainstream a gender perspective into humanitarian assistance in a comprehensive and consistent manner,

Expressing its deep concern at the increasing challenges facing Member States and the United Nations humanitarian response capacity posed by the consequences of natural disasters, including the impact of climate change, and by the humanitarian implications of the current global food crisis,

Acknowledging that the current financial and economic crisis has the potential to increase the need for resources for humanitarian assistance in developing countries,

Condemning the increasing number of attacks and other acts of violence against humanitarian personnel, facilities, assets and supplies, and expressing deep concern about the negative implications of such attacks for the provision of humanitarian assistance to affected populations,

Noting with grave concern that violence, including gender-based violence, including sexual violence, and violence against children, continues to be deliberately directed against civilian populations in many emergency situations,

Recognizing that building and strengthening national and local preparedness and response capacity is critical to a more predictable and effective response, *Recognizing also* the clear relationship between emergency response, rehabilitation and development, and reaffirming that in order to ensure a smooth transition from relief to rehabilitation and development, emergency assistance must be provided in ways that will be supportive of recovery and long-term development and that emergency measures should be seen as a step towards sustainable development,

Noting the contribution, as appropriate, of relevant regional and subregional organizations in the provision of humanitarian assistance within their region upon the request of the affected State,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations;[7]

2. *Encourages* Member States to create and strengthen an enabling environment for the capacity-building of their national and local authorities, national societies of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and national and local non-governmental and community-based organizations in providing timely humanitarian assistance, and also encourages the international community, the relevant entities of the United Nations system and other relevant institutions and organizations to support national authorities in their capacity-building programmes, including through technical cooperation and long-term partnerships, based on the recognition of their important role in providing humanitarian assistance;

3. *Stresses* that the United Nations system should make efforts to enhance existing humanitarian capacities, knowledge and institutions, including, as appropriate, through the transfer of technology and expertise to developing countries, and encourages the international community to support efforts of Member States aimed at strengthening their capacity to prepare for and respond to disasters;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the second session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, held in Geneva from 16 to 19 June 2009, and urges Member States to develop, update and strengthen disaster preparedness and risk reduction measures at all levels, in accordance with the Hyogo Framework for Action,[8] in particular priority 5 thereof, taking into account their own circumstances and capacities and in coordination with relevant actors, as appropriate, and encourages the international community and relevant United Nations entities to give increased priority to supporting national and local efforts in this regard;

5. *Encourages* Member States and, where applicable, relevant regional organizations to strengthen operational and legal frameworks for international disaster relief, taking into account, as appropriate, the Guidelines for the Domestic Facilitation and Regulation of International Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Assistance, adopted at the thirtieth International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, held in Geneva in November 2007;

6. *Encourages* efforts to enhance cooperation and coordination of United Nations humanitarian entities, other relevant humanitarian organizations and donor

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[7] A/64/84-E/2009/87.

[8] Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters, adopted by the World Conference on Disaster Reduction (A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, chap. I, resolution 2).

countries with the affected State, with a view to planning and delivering emergency humanitarian assistance in ways that are supportive of early recovery as well as sustainable rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts;

7. *Also encourages* efforts to provide education in emergencies, including in order to contribute to a smooth transition from relief to development;

8. *Requests* the Emergency Relief Coordinator to continue his efforts to strengthen the coordination of humanitarian assistance, and encourages relevant United Nations and other relevant intergovernmental organizations, as well as other humanitarian and relevant development actors, to continue to work with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat to enhance the coordination, effectiveness and efficiency of humanitarian assistance;

9. *Encourages* United Nations humanitarian organizations, while strengthening the coordination of humanitarian assistance in the field, to continue to work in close coordination with national Governments, taking into account the primary role of the affected State in the initiation, organization, coordination and implementation of such assistance within its territory;

10. *Welcomes* the continued efforts to strengthen the humanitarian response capacity to provide a timely, predictable, coordinated and accountable response to humanitarian needs, and requests the Secretary-General to continue efforts in this regard, in consultation with Member States, including by strengthening support to United Nations resident/humanitarian coordinators and improving their identification, selection and training and by improving coordination mechanisms for the provision of humanitarian assistance at the field level;

11. *Urges* all actors engaged in the provision of humanitarian assistance to fully commit to and duly respect the guiding principles contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 46/182, including the humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality and neutrality as well as the principle of independence, as adopted by the Assembly in its resolution 58/114 of 17 December 2003;

12. *Calls upon* all States and parties in complex humanitarian emergencies, in particular in armed conflict and post-conflict situations, in countries in which humanitarian personnel are operating, in conformity with the relevant provisions of international law and national laws, to cooperate fully with the United Nations and other humanitarian agencies and organizations and to ensure the safe and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel and delivery of supplies and equipment, in order to allow humanitarian personnel to perform efficiently their task of assisting affected civilian populations, including refugees and internally displaced persons;

13. *Calls upon* all parties to armed conflict to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law, human rights law and refugee law;

14. *Calls upon* all States and parties to comply fully with the provisions of international humanitarian law, including all the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,[9] in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War,[10] in order to protect and assist civilians in occupied

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[9] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

[10] Ibid., vol. 75, No. 973.

territories, and in this regard urges the international community and the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen humanitarian assistance to civilians in those situations;

15. *Recognizes* the benefits to the effectiveness of the humanitarian response of the engagement of and coordination with relevant humanitarian actors, and encourages the United Nations to continue to pursue efforts to strengthen partnerships at the global level with the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, relevant humanitarian non-governmental organizations and other participants of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee;

16. *Urges* Member States to continue to take the steps necessary to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian personnel, premises, facilities, equipment, vehicles and supplies operating within their borders and in other territories under their effective control, recognizes the need for appropriate collaboration between humanitarian actors and the relevant authorities of the affected State in matters related to the safety and security of humanitarian personnel, requests the Secretary-General to expedite his efforts to enhance the safety and security of personnel involved in United Nations humanitarian operations, and urges Member States to ensure that perpetrators of crimes committed on their territory or other territories under their effective control against humanitarian personnel do not operate with impunity and are brought to justice as provided for by national laws and obligations under international law;

17. *Encourages* Member States, as well as relevant regional and international organizations, in accordance with their specific mandates, to support adaptation to the effects of climate change and to strengthen disaster risk reduction and early warning systems in order to minimize the humanitarian consequences of natural disasters, including the impact of climate change, takes note of the *2009 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction*[11] and encourages relevant entities to continue research on humanitarian implications;

18. *Emphasizes* the fundamentally civilian character of humanitarian assistance, and, in situations where military capacity and assets are used to support the implementation of humanitarian assistance, reaffirms the need for their use to be undertaken with the consent of the affected State and in conformity with international law, including international humanitarian law, as well as humanitarian principles;

19. *Requests* Member States, relevant United Nations organizations and other relevant actors to ensure that all aspects of humanitarian response address the specific needs of women, girls, men and boys, including through improved collection, analysis and reporting of sex- and age-disaggregated data, taking into account, inter alia, information provided by States;

20. *Urges* Member States to continue to prevent, investigate and prosecute acts of gender-based violence, including sexual violence, in humanitarian emergencies, calls upon Member States and relevant organizations to strengthen support services to victims of such violence, and also calls for a more effective response in this regard;

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[11] United Nations, International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (Geneva, 2009).

21. *Encourages* Member States, the private sector and other relevant entities to make contributions and to consider increasing and diversifying their contributions to humanitarian funding mechanisms, including consolidated and flash appeals, the Central Emergency Response Fund and other funds, based on and in proportion to assessed needs, as a means of ensuring flexible, predictable, timely, needs-based and, where possible, multi-year, non-earmarked and additional resources to meet global humanitarian challenges, encourages donors to adhere to the principles of Good Humanitarian Donorship, and reiterates that contributions for humanitarian assistance should be provided in a way that is not to the detriment of resources made available for international cooperation for development;

22. *Notes* that the current global financial and economic crisis could potentially affect the ability of developing countries to respond to humanitarian emergencies, and stresses the need to take measures to ensure adequate resources for international cooperation in the provision of humanitarian assistance;

23. *Calls upon* United Nations humanitarian organizations, in consultation with Member States, as appropriate, to strengthen the evidence base for humanitarian assistance by further developing common mechanisms to improve the quality, transparency and reliability of humanitarian needs assessments, to assess their performance in providing assistance and to ensure the most effective use of humanitarian resources by these organizations;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to reflect the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the present resolution in his next report to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations.

32nd plenary meeting
22 July 2009

2009/4
Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2004/52 of 23 July 2004, 2005/46 of 27 July 2005, 2006/10 of 26 July 2006, 2007/13 of 25 July 2007 and 2008/10 of 23 July 2008 and its decisions 2004/332 of 11 November 2004 and 2009/211 of 20 April 2009,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti[12] and its recommendations;

2. *Notes* the political and economic evolution of the situation and welcomes the support provided by the international community to this process;

3. *Also notes* the progress made towards the reform of rule-of-law institutions;

4. *Commends* the ongoing implementation of the growth and poverty reduction strategy paper by the authorities of Haiti and looks forward to continued

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[12] E/2009/105.

support from donors and other partners, including the United Nations system and the Bretton Woods institutions, in connection with the implementation of that strategy;

5. *Notes* the progress made by the Government of Haiti in terms of gender equality and also notes the importance of gender equality as a necessary dimension of any strategy for development;

6. *Expresses its deep concern* over the especially adverse effects of the 2008 hurricanes on Haiti and encourages the international community to continue providing support for the short- and long-term needs for the recovery of Haiti;

7. *Welcomes* the nomination of a United Nations Special Envoy for Haiti, as well as the third conference on Haiti's economic and social development, held in Washington, D.C. on 14 April 2009 under the auspices of the Inter-American Development Bank, and looks forward to the timely and effective implementation of pledges made at that conference;

8. *Recognizes* the need for effective and continued coordination between the Government of Haiti and donors, as well as a standing consultation mechanism with the main non-governmental organizations active in Haiti;

9. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti until the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council in July 2010, with the purpose of following closely and providing advice on Haiti's long-term development strategy to promote socio-economic recovery and stability, with particular attention to the need to ensure coherence and sustainability in international support for Haiti, based on the long-term national development priorities, building upon the interim cooperation framework and the growth and poverty reduction strategy paper, and stressing the need to avoid overlap and duplication with respect to existing mechanisms;

10. *Expresses its satisfaction* to the Secretary-General for the support provided to the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti and requests him to continue to support the activities of the Group adequately and within existing resources;

11. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti, in accomplishing its mandate, to continue to cooperate with the Secretary-General and his Special Representative and Head of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti, the United Nations Special Envoy for Haiti, the United Nations Development Group, relevant United Nations funds and programmes, the specialized agencies, the Bretton Woods institutions, regional organizations and institutions, including the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Organization of American States and the Caribbean Community, the Inter-American Development Bank and other major stakeholders;

12. *Also requests* the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti to submit a report on its work, with recommendations, as appropriate, to the Economic and Social Council for its consideration at its substantive session of 2010.

34th plenary meeting
23 July 2009

2009/5
Recovering from the crisis: a Global Jobs Pact

The Economic and Social Council,

Having regard to the depth and breadth of the economic and financial crisis affecting all countries and the ensuing employment losses and human hardship,

Recalling the outcomes of the 1995 World Summit for Social Development,[13] the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly[14] and the 2005 World Summit,[15]

Recalling also the ministerial declaration adopted by the Economic and Social Council at the high-level segment of its substantive session of 2006[16] and its resolutions 2007/2 of 17 July 2007 and 2008/18 of 24 July 2008,

Recalling further General Assembly resolutions 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 59/57 of 2 December 2004, 60/265 of 30 June 2006, 61/16 of 20 November 2006, 62/208 of 19 December 2007, 63/199 of 19 December 2008 and 63/239 of 24 December 2008,

Recalling the outcome document of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development,[17] in which the International Labour Organization was invited to present the global jobs pact, which is intended to promote a job-intensive recovery from the crisis and to shape a pattern for sustainable growth, to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2009,

Recalling that the Global Jobs Pact, which demonstrates linkages among social progress, economic development and the response to the crisis, states that action must be guided by the decent work agenda and commitments made by the International Labour Organization and its constituents in the International Labour Organization Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization,[18]

1. *Welcomes* the adoption on 19 June 2009 by the International Labour Conference of the International Labour Organization at its ninety-eighth session of the resolution entitled "Recovering from the crisis: a Global Jobs Pact";

2. *Encourages* Member States to promote and make full use of the global jobs pact as a general framework within which each country can formulate a policy package specific to its situation and priorities, through a portfolio of appropriate policy options, which may include, inter alia, multisectoral development policies, technical assistance and international cooperation, joined with the effort to promote sustainable recovery from the crisis, when measures are being developed to promote and protect employment in recovery plans, according to its specific needs and circumstances;

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[13] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[14] General Assembly resolution S-24/2, annex.

[15] See General Assembly resolution 60/1.

[16] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/61/3/Rev.1), chap. III, para. 50.

[17] General Assembly resolution 63/303, annex.

[18] A/63/538-E/2009/4, annex.

3. *Requests* the United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies to take into account, through their appropriate decision-making processes, the Global Jobs Pact in their policies and programmes, as well as to consider the integration of the policy contents of the Pact into the activities of the resident coordinator system and the United Nations country teams in the context of their assistance provided for national crisis response measures, in accordance with national plans and priorities, bearing in mind the importance of national ownership and capacity-building at all levels;

4. *Invites* international financial institutions and other relevant international organizations to integrate, in accordance with their mandates, the policy contents of the Global Jobs Pact in their activities;

5. *Recognizes* that giving effect to the recommendations and policy options of the Global Jobs Pact requires consideration of financing and capacity-building, and that least developed and developing countries and countries with economies in transition that lack the fiscal space to adopt response and recovery policies require particular support, and invites donor countries, multilateral organizations and other development partners to consider providing funding, including existing crisis resources, for the implementation of those recommendations and policy options;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2010 on progress made in implementing the present resolution.

35th plenary meeting
24 July 2009

2009/6
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2007/32 of 27 July 2007,

Welcoming the report of the Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS),[19] and expressing its appreciation for the concerted efforts of the secretariat of the Joint Programme and its co-sponsoring agencies in fighting HIV/AIDS,

Recalling the goals and targets set forth in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS, adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth special session, in 2001,[20] the 2005 World Summit Outcome[21] and the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS, adopted by the high-level meeting of the Assembly on AIDS on 2 June 2006,[22] as well as HIV/AIDS-related goals contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration of 2000,[23]

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[19] See E/2009/70.

[20] General Assembly resolution S-26/2, annex.

[21] See General Assembly resolution 60/1.

[22] General Assembly resolution 60/262, annex.

[23] See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

Recognizing that HIV/AIDS constitutes a global emergency and poses one of the most formidable challenges to the development, progress and stability of individual societies and the world at large and requires an exceptional and comprehensive global response, while acknowledging the timeliness of the need to maximize synergies between the AIDS response and the broader health and development agendas,

Expressing serious concern about the continued global spread of HIV/AIDS, which exacerbates poverty and gender inequalities, and poses a major public-health challenge and a threat to economic and social development and to food security in heavily affected regions,

Expressing serious concern also about the lack of progress, twenty-eight years into the HIV/AIDS pandemic, in developing effective prevention technologies, including an HIV vaccine, and recognizing that ensuring sustained financial and political support for research and development over the long term will be a critical factor in finding effective prevention technologies,

Acknowledging the adverse impact of the global economic and financial crisis on funding for the AIDS response and the need to mitigate its impact on the gap that already exists between available resources and the human, technical and financial resources necessary to combat HIV/AIDS,

Recognizing the contribution of new, voluntary and innovative financing approaches and initiatives, such as UNITAID, as well as the need to support and strengthen existing financial mechanisms, including the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and relevant United Nations organizations, through the provision of funds in a sustained manner to address the funding gap so as to ensure an effective and successful response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic,

Reaffirming the importance of global coordination efforts to scale up sustainable, intensified and comprehensive HIV/AIDS responses, in a comprehensive and inclusive partnership, as called for in the Political Declaration, with people living with HIV, vulnerable groups, most affected communities, civil society and the private sector, within the framework of the "Three Ones" principles,

1. *Urges* the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and other relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to intensify their support to Governments, with a view to achieving the goals contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[23] and the goals and targets contained in the 2001 Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS,[20] the 2005 World Summit Outcome[21] and the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS;[22]

2. *Commends* the support provided by the Joint Programme to the process of achieving universal access to prevention, treatment, care and support by 2010, in particular the assistance to countries in setting their national targets for universal access;

3. *Welcomes* the submission by Member States of a total of one hundred and forty-seven country progress reports in 2008, as part of the reporting process set out in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS, which provided the most comprehensive overview to date of the response at the country level, and encourages all Member States to provide full support for the next round of reports, due on 31 March 2010;

4. *Acknowledges* the insidious and persistent drivers of the epidemic, in particular stigma, discrimination, gender inequality, socio-economic inequality and lack of respect for human rights, also acknowledges that in some cases food insecurity and displacements, for example, can lead to increased vulnerability, and encourages intensified analysis and advocacy by the Joint Programme to ensure that underlying obstacles to universal access are understood and appropriately addressed at all levels and in all settings, including through services to underserved and vulnerable populations;

5. *Emphasizes* the importance of comprehensive, evidence-informed HIV prevention programmes as an essential element of national, regional and international responses, through which actions and policies are tailored to the local profile of the epidemic, and commits to further intensifying efforts in this regard;

6. *Welcomes* the UNAIDS outcome framework, 2009-2011, for moving towards the goal of universal access, including the recognition by the Joint Programme of the need to improve the effectiveness of efforts to prevent the sexual transmission of HIV, the elimination of vertical transmission from mother to child and the importance of linking HIV and sexual and reproductive health;

7. *Recognizes* the need to link the AIDS response more closely with the overall response to achieving the Millennium Development Goals, particularly those related to health;

8. *Acknowledges* the need to address the underlying obstacles to the achievement of the goal of universal access to prevention, treatment, care and support, including the gap in available human, technical and financial resources, as well as inadequately functioning health systems, in order to ensure an effective and successful response to HIV/AIDS;

9. *Reaffirms* the right to use, to the full, the provisions contained in the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights,[24] the Doha Declaration on the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights and Public Health,[25] and the decision of the World Trade Organization General Council of 30 August 2003 on the implementation of paragraph 6 of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and public health,[26] and, when formal acceptance procedures are completed, the amendment to article 31 of the Agreement, which provide flexibilities for the protection of public health, and, in particular, to promote access to medicines for all, and also calls for a broad and timely acceptance of the amendment to article 31 of the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, as proposed by the World Trade Organization General Council in its decision of 6 December 2005;[27]

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[24] See *Legal Instruments Embodying the results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, done at Marrakesh on 15 April 1994* (GATT secretariat publication, Sales No. GATT/1994-7).

[25] World Trade Organization, document WT/MIN(01)/DEC/2.

[26] Ibid., document WT/L/540 and Corr.1.

[27] Ibid., document WT/L/641.

10. *Recalls* the Global Strategy and Plan of Action on Public Health, Innovation and Intellectual Property, adopted by the World Health Assembly,[28] and urges States, the relevant international organizations and other relevant stakeholders to actively support its wide implementation;

11. *Urges* Governments to prioritize and expand access to the prevention and treatment of HIV-related opportunistic infections, to promote access to and the effective use of safe and effective antiretroviral drugs of assured quality, at affordable prices, and to support both biomedical and socio-economic research on new products to prevent HIV infection, including those controlled by women, diagnostics, medicines and other treatment commodities and technologies related to HIV;

12. *Urges* Governments, donors and other stakeholders to continue to provide financial and political support for research and development of an effective HIV vaccine;

13. *Encourages* the strengthening of the United Nations response to AIDS at the country level, the UNAIDS technical support division of labour and the concept of a joint United Nations team and programme on AIDS, with the aim of harmonizing technical support, strengthening programmatic coherence and improving the collective accountability of the United Nations system at the country level;

14. *Encourages* the Joint Programme to fully participate in the process of the reform of the operational activities of the United Nations, including in the context of progress made in increasing coherence in United Nations delivery of development assistance, in particular in the programme country pilot countries, within the framework of the role of the Joint Programme as the coordinator of responses to HIV/AIDS;

15. *Urges* Governments, donors and other stakeholders, including the Joint Programme, to promote coherence in the support provided to and the alignment with national HIV/AIDS response strategies in a transparent, accountable and effective manner within the framework of the "Three Ones" principles;

16. *Acknowledges* the critical importance of people living with HIV to all aspects of national AIDS responses, global advocacy efforts and the work of the United Nations system on AIDS, and encourages increased support for the capacity of civil society to carry out programme implementation and advocacy, directed towards the goal of ensuring universal access to prevention, treatment, care and support;

17. *Encourages* improved collaboration between the Joint Programme and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, aimed at strengthening the meaningful participation of African States through the pilot initiative, to be monitored and potentially extended to other regions, and in the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the Board of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria;

18. *Welcomes* the report of the International Task Team on HIV-related Travel Restrictions and further encourages all countries to eliminate HIV-specific restrictions on entry, stay and residence and ensure that people living with HIV are no longer excluded, detained or deported on the basis of HIV status;

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[28] See World Health Organization, *Sixty-first World Health Assembly, Geneva, 19-24 May 2008, Resolutions and Decisions, Annexes* (WHA61/2008/REC/1), World Health Assembly resolution 61.21.

19. *Recognizes* the need for the Joint Programme to significantly expand and strengthen its work with national Governments and to work with all groups of civil society to address the gap in access to services for injecting drug users in all settings, including prisons, to develop comprehensive models of appropriate service delivery for injecting drug users, to tackle the issues of stigmatization and discrimination, and to support increased capacity and resources for the provision of a comprehensive package of services for injecting drug users, including harm reduction programmes in relation to HIV, as elaborated in the *WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS Technical Guide for Countries to Set Targets for Universal Access to HIV Prevention, Treatment and Care for Injecting Drug Users*,[29] in accordance with relevant national circumstances;

20. *Welcomes* the promulgation of the *UNAIDS Action Framework: Universal Access for Men Who Have Sex with Men and Transgender People*,[30] and the follow-up action that is already under way, and calls on the Joint Programme and other partners to support further action and strengthen partnerships to address the political, social, legal and economic barriers to universal access, as part of the agreed Unified Budget and Workplan priorities;

21. *Recognizes* the interrelated nature of the health- and gender-related Millennium Development Goals, and welcomes the progress made by the Joint Programme in assisting countries in accelerating action on women, girls and gender equality within the context of AIDS, including the appointment of an advisory group, under the leadership of the Executive Director, to develop, implement and monitor an operational plan in relation to a strengthened inter-agency strategy and the drafting of the UNAIDS Action Framework: Addressing Women, Girls, Gender Equality and HIV;

22. *Looks forward* to the consideration of a report at the twenty-fifth meeting of the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint Programme on the anticipated impact that the global financial and economic crisis will have on the ability of countries to meet their universal access targets, to include recommendations and mitigation strategies;

23. *Calls on* the Joint Programme to provide a critical, constructive, inclusive and transparent response to the Second Independent Evaluation of UNAIDS, to be presented to the Programme Coordinating Board at its twenty-fifth meeting, in December 2009;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Economic and Social Council, at its substantive session of 2011, a report prepared by the Executive Director of the Joint Programme, in collaboration with its co-sponsors and other relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, on progress made in implementing a coordinated response by the United Nations system to the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

36th plenary meeting
24 July 2009

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[29] Geneva, World Health Organization, 2009.

[30] Geneva, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), 2009.

2009/7

Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the outcome documents of the World Summit on the Information Society,[31]

Recognizing the efforts by all stakeholders to implement the outcomes of the two phases of the World Summit, while recognizing also the efforts of the United Nations agencies and other intergovernmental organizations in facilitating activities among different stakeholders,

Recalling the agreements by which the United Nations recognized various organizations as specialized agencies within the United Nations system,

Recalling also the relevant resolutions founding the United Nations programmes,

Recalling further its resolution 2006/46 of 28 July 2006 on the follow-up to the World Summit and the review of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, and the mandate that it gave to the Commission,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 61/16 of 20 November 2006 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council,

Recalling also its resolutions 2007/8 of 25 July 2007 on the flow of information for the follow-up to the World Summit and 2008/3 of 18 July 2008 on the assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 63/202 of 19 December 2008 on information and communications technologies for development,

Noting the outcomes of the intersessional panel meeting of the Commission, held in Santiago from 12 to 14 November 2008 and the report prepared by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,[32]

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit at the regional and international levels,[33]

Taking note of the respective reports of the Council of Europe, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Europe, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Global Alliance for Information and Communication Technologies and Development, the Internet Governance Forum, the International Trade Centre of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the World Trade Organization, the International Telecommunication Union, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Universal Postal Union, the World Health Organization, the World Intellectual Property Organization and the World Meteorological Organization, which were used as inputs to the report of the Secretary-General,

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[31] See A/C.2/59/3, annex, and A/60/687; the outcome documents are also available at www.itu.int/WSIS/index.html.

[32] E/CN.16/2009/CRP.1.

[33] A/64/64-E/2009/10.

Taking stock: reviewing the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society

1. *Reaffirms* that information and communications technologies have the potential to provide new solutions to development challenges;

2. *Recognizes* that the economic downturn has led to a slowdown in investment, but at the same time notes the resilience of the information and communications technology sectors and their potential contribution to speeding up global economic recovery;

3. *Notes* that while the digital divide may be shrinking in some areas, many challenges remain with large disparities still existing in terms of access to information and communications technologies and knowledge, penetration and affordability, both between developed and developing countries and within countries and regions and, moreover, new forms of the digital divide are emerging regarding broadband and local digital content;

4. *Stresses* the need to bridge the digital divide and to ensure that the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication technologies, are available to all, a need that poses a challenge for many countries, which are forced to choose between many competing objectives in their development planning and in demands for development funds, while having limited resources;

5. *Notes with dissatisfaction* that, for the majority of the poor, the developmental promise of science and technology, including information and communications technologies, remains unfulfilled, and emphasizes the need to effectively harness technology, including information and communications technologies, to bridge the digital divide;

6. *Recognizes* that information and communications technologies present new opportunities and challenges and that there is a pressing need to address the major impediments that developing countries face in accessing the new technologies, such as insufficient resources, infrastructure, education, capacity, investment and connectivity and issues related to technology ownership, standards and flows, and in this regard calls upon all stakeholders to provide adequate resources, enhanced capacity-building and transfer of technology to developing countries, particularly the least developed countries;

7. *Notes* that considerable efforts were undertaken and progress was made in 2008 towards the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, and that numerous activities have been reported by the different entities of the United Nations system, although various relevant activities by non-governmental actors were not reflected by the reporting mechanism in place;

8. *Takes note* of the respective reports of many United Nations entities, with their own executive summaries, submitted as inputs for the preparation of the annual report of the Secretary-General to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and published on the website of the Commission, as mandated by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2007/8;

9. *Notes* the holding of the cluster of events related to the World Summit in an improved format, renamed as World Summit on the Information Society Forum 2009, organized by the International Telecommunication Union, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to facilitate the implementation of the World Summit action lines, and notes that the inclusiveness, interactivity and depth of the discussions of the Forum on the implementation of the action lines in a multi-stakeholder framework can be further enhanced;

10. *Recalls* the importance of close coordination among the leading action line facilitators and with the secretariat of the Commission;

11. *Notes* the results of the meeting on 22 May 2009 of the United Nations Group on the Information Society, which agreed, inter alia, to carry out an open consultation on financial mechanisms, as requested by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2008/3, and highlights the role of the Group in facilitating the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit under the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination as requested of the Secretary-General in paragraph 103 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society;[34]

12. *Calls upon* international and regional organizations to assess and report on a regular basis on the universal accessibility of nations to information and communications technologies, with the aim of creating equitable opportunities for the growth of the information and communications technology sectors of developing countries;

13. *Notes with regret* that more than three years after the second phase of the World Summit, held in Tunis from 16 to 18 November 2005, the revised guidelines for United Nations country teams on preparing common country assessments and United Nations Development Assistance Framework still do not reflect the recommendations of the outcome documents of the Summit and do not contain a component on information and communications technology for development, and urges that the necessary coordinated action be taken for implementation of the recommendations in paragraph 100 of the Tunis Agenda;

14. *Reaffirms* the principles enunciated in the World Summit that the Internet has evolved into a global facility available to the public, that its governance should constitute a core issue of the information society agenda and that the international management of the Internet should be multilateral, transparent and democratic, with the full involvement of Governments, the private sector, civil society and international organizations and should ensure an equitable distribution of resources, facilitate access for all and ensure a stable and secure functioning of the Internet, taking into account multilingualism;

15. *Notes* the discussions in the Internet Governance Forum as a multi-stakeholder platform on public policy issues related to Internet governance,

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[34] See A/60/687.

which were reflected by the Secretary-General in his report, expresses appreciation for the work done by the Chair, the secretariat and the host Governments of the Forum, and looks forward to the convening of the fourth meeting of the Forum, in Egypt in November 2009;

16. *Encourages* all stakeholders to contribute to the online consultations regarding the "desirability of the continuation" of the Internet Governance Forum, as envisaged in paragraph 76 of the Tunis Agenda, taking into consideration the stakeholders in developing areas that have been unable to get connected online, and urges the Secretary-General to take all appropriate measures to have broad-based consultations;

17. *Notes* that paragraph 80 of the Tunis Agenda refers to development of multi-stakeholder processes at the national, regional and international levels;

18. *Recognizes* the contribution of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly 2008 towards enhanced cooperation;

19. *Notes* the conclusion of the Secretary-General on the basis of performance reports from ten organizations relevant to Internet governance that, while the efforts made varied in nature among the organizations, the performance reports suggest that the call in the Tunis Agenda for enhanced cooperation has been taken seriously by these organizations, and requests the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council through the Commission on the progress made towards enhanced cooperation;

20. *Notes* that topics that were not central at the first and second phases of the World Summit in 2003 and 2005 continue to emerge, such as the potential of information and communications technologies to combat climate change, the protection of online privacy and the empowerment and protection, particularly against cyberexploitation and abuse, of vulnerable groups of society, in particular children and young people;

21. *Notes* that a rising level of Internet penetration alone does not necessarily guarantee an information society for all, and that the information society requires complementary efforts and funds to make access affordable and develop skills to make use of the services and equipment and develop local content;

22. *Notes* the contribution of the Global Alliance for Information and Communication Technologies and Development to the twelfth session of the Commission;

23. *Welcomes* the efforts undertaken by Tunisia, host of the second phase of the World Summit, to organize annually the ICT4All Forum and technological exhibition as a platform to promote a dynamic business environment for the information and communications technology sector worldwide;

24. *Calls upon* all States, in building the information society, to take steps with a view to avoiding, and to refrain from taking, any unilateral measure not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impedes the full achievement of economic and social development by the population of affected countries and that hinders their well-being;

The road ahead

25. *Encourages* all stakeholders to continue their efforts to implement the World Summit vision of a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented information society so as to enhance digital opportunities for all people in order to help to bridge the digital divide;

26. *Calls upon* all stakeholders to assist developing countries in their efforts towards narrowing the digital divide, particularly with regard to access, affordability, speed in broadband, local content and data privacy;

27. *Encourages* all stakeholders to continue to cooperate on and to develop information and communications technology partnerships towards capacity-building, transfer of technology and knowledge, and research and development;

28. *Recognizes* the work of the Partnership on Measuring Information and Communication Technology for Development, its institutional strengthening and the creation of the working group to measure the economic and social impact of information and communications technologies, recalls Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/3, in which the Council acknowledged the work of the Partnership to develop indicators, and recommends that the Partnership consider the creation of benchmarks and impact indicators for further consideration by the United Nations Statistical Commission;

29. *Notes* the efforts made in developing tools to assess the global digital divide, including, inter alia, the International Telecommunication Union Information and Communication Technology Development Index;

30. *Encourages* all stakeholders to continue to focus on pro-poor information and communications technology policies and applications, including the need for access to broadband at the grass-roots level, with a view to narrowing the digital divide between and within countries;

31. *Encourages* all stakeholders to increase efforts to implement the information and communications technology accessibility concept as contained in article 9 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;[35]

32. *Calls* on all stakeholders, in the interest of future generations, to give due attention to digital preservation, and commends the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and its partners for their work on the World Digital Library, which was inaugurated on 21 April 2009;

33. *Takes note* of the importance of efforts to reduce the environmental effects of the information and communications technology sector and at the same time of the potential of information and communications technologies to reduce environmental impacts in other sectors;

34. *Recognizes* the importance of continuing efforts at the national and international levels to address privacy and security concerns in the use of information and communications technology, and encourages Governments, in cooperation with other stakeholders, to develop effective approaches in this regard;

35. *Urges* the United Nations entities still not actively cooperating in the World Summit implementation through the United Nations system and its follow-up

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[35] General Assembly resolution 61/106, annex I.

to take the necessary steps and commit to a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented information society and to catalyse the attainment of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration;[36]

36. *Encourages* the World Summit action line facilitators to increase their efforts to include all stakeholders in the facilitation process on implementing the World Summit action lines and to further enhance the interactivity of the process;

37. *Encourages* the regional commissions to continue to share best practices among themselves to improve the overall implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit;

38. *Encourages* all relevant United Nations entities, including the regional commissions, to support the development and implementation of national e-strategies in developing and least developed countries, while encouraging international collaboration, especially South-South cooperation and North-South partnerships, for determining best practices and sharing experiences and resources;

39. *Takes note* of action line C7 of the World Summit on e-health and the Millennium Development Goals related to health, as well as the Economic and Social Council annual ministerial review theme for 2009, "Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to global public health";

40. *Encourages* Governments to strive to use information and communications technology to achieve the health-related internationally agreed development goals by increasing multi-stakeholder coordinated efforts at the national and international levels;

41. *Encourages* the development of identified national health priorities, a national e-health policy and strategy that brings together the health and information and communications technology sectors to articulate information and communications technology implementation policies and plans for public health;

42. *Encourages* the World Health Organization, the International Telecommunication Union and other United Nations agencies and bodies to coordinate their activities and work closely with relevant stakeholders to develop guidelines for data exchange, which is essential to the successful implementation of health information and communications technology applications and the infrastructure that supports them;

43. *Invites* the international community to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund established by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to support the review and assessment work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development regarding follow-up to the World Summit on the Information Society;

44. *Recommends* mainstreaming information and communications technologies in the economy as a driver of growth and sustainable development and encourages all stakeholders to continue engaging in people-centred partnerships as an effective way forward;

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[36] See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

45. *Encourages* collaboration of the World Summit action line facilitators and moderators concerning action lines C3, access to information and knowledge, C7, e-science, and C7, e-health, with the Commission in the context of its traditional mandate;

46. *Requests* the Commission, during its thirteenth session, which will be held at the half-way point to the 2015 overall review, to organize a substantive discussion on the five-year progress made in the implementation of the World Summit outcomes, including consideration of the modalities of implementation and follow-up to the World Summit, and invites all facilitators and stakeholders to take this into account with regard to their contribution to that session;

47. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission, an executive summary on the implementation of the World Summit outcomes by each United Nations agency and programme;

48. *Urges* all United Nations bodies to contribute to the executive summary mentioned in paragraph 47 above, listing the decisions and resolutions of their relevant organs as well as their relevant plans and activities;

49. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission, on a yearly basis, a report on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Economic and Social Council resolutions on the assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society.

36th plenary meeting
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2009/8
Science and technology for development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its decision 2008/219 of 18 July 2008, in which it requested the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development at its twelfth session on the science, technology and innovation priority themes addressed during the current biennium,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome, which emphasizes the role of science and technology, including information and communications technologies, as vital for the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, and reaffirming the commitments contained therein, especially support of efforts of developing countries, individually and collectively, to harness new agricultural technologies in order to increase agricultural productivity through environmentally sustainable means,[37]

Recalling that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is the secretariat of the United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development,

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[37] See General Assembly resolution 60/1, para. 60.

Welcoming the work of the Commission on its two substantive themes "Development-oriented policies for a socio-economic inclusive information society, including policies relating to access, infrastructure and an enabling environment", and "Science, technology and engineering for innovation and capacity-building in education and research",

Recognizing the critical role of innovation in maintaining national competitiveness in the global economy,

Noting the outcomes of the intersessional panel meeting of the Commission, held in Santiago from 12 to 14 November 2008 and the report prepared by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,[38]

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development,

Welcoming the revised terms of reference of the United Nations Group on the Information Society to expand its mandate to include science and technology pursuant to General Assembly resolution 62/208 of 19 December 2007 and the decision adopted by the High-level Committee on Programmes at its seventeenth session,[39] on 26 and 27 February 2009,

Extending its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his role in helping to complete the aforementioned reports in a timely manner,

Noting that although there is wide consensus that technological innovation is a driver and critical source of sustainable economic growth in the new millennium, many developing countries have yet to benefit from the promises of science, technology and innovation,

Stressing the role of education for all as a precondition for the development of science, technology and innovation,

Reaffirming that the training and retention of scientific, technological and engineering talent, mechanisms for the funding of research, the commercialization of scientific knowledge, the building of strategic partnerships for the transfer of technology, innovative financing strategies and an innovation-friendly culture can play critical roles in harnessing scientific and technological knowledge for development,

Recognizing the role science, technology and engineering can play in developing solutions for the problems facing the world today, including climate change and the food and energy crises, and that most of the knowledge that countries need in order to address their most urgent social and economic problems already exist,

Extending its appreciation to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for the particular attention given to the needs of African countries in the area of science and technology to stimulate economic growth and reduce poverty by undertaking science, technology and innovation policy reviews for Angola, Ghana, Lesotho and Mauritania and organizing training sessions,

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[38] E/CN.16/2009/CRP.1.

[39] See CEB/2009/4, para. 58.

1. *Invites* the Secretary-General to initiate a process to develop and make available a guide for United Nations personnel in the preparation of United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks and common country assessments and for relevant stakeholders in the preparation of poverty reduction strategy papers, identifying opportunities that science, technology and innovation can provide at the country level towards eradication of poverty and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

2. *Decides* to make the following recommendations for consideration by national Governments, the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development:

(a) Governments are encouraged to take into account the findings of the Commission and undertake the following actions:

(i) Mainstream science and technology promotion and investment into their national development plans;

(ii) Formulate and implement policies and programmes to:

a. Strengthen science and mathematics education and mentorship for students in primary and secondary schools;

b. Expand opportunities for science, technology and engineering education and research for their population, especially women and particularly in the emerging technologies such as biotechnology and nanotechnology, as appropriate;

c. Provide, where possible, suitable working conditions for their scientific, technological and engineering talent, especially young graduates and women, in order to prevent brain drain;

d. Develop mechanisms, including innovative solutions for expanding rural power supply, and the provision of broadband access to poor communities in rural areas not covered by market-driven investment to ensure access to science, technology and engineering for women, youth, the rural poor and other marginalized groups in all countries;

e. Promote research and development in scientific, technological and engineering fields, which supports, inter alia, grass-roots food production and entrepreneurial activities of the rural population;

f. Strengthen, as appropriate, linkages between the private sector, academia and financial institutions and incentives for commercialization of research and development by promoting entrepreneurship, increased venture capital funding, the establishment of technology parks and incubators and greater international collaboration;

g. Increase the number of full-time researchers in science, technology and engineering;

(iii) Create innovative funding strategies and compensation and reward structures in academic and research institutions to provide incentives for scientific and technological talent to remain within their countries and promote research directed to addressing national and regional development challenges;

(iv) Establish international needs-based partnerships, where countries and their private sectors can collaborate on research and development, including the commercialization of research results, to address similar development challenges, especially those related to the areas of health, agriculture, conservation, sustainable use of natural resources and environmental management, energy, forestry and the impact of climate change;

(v) Develop a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship, support the development of technological capabilities in small and medium-sized enterprises and promote incubators for promising technologies;

(vi) Launch campaigns to raise awareness of the importance of innovation for wealth creation and national welfare through mass media and high-profile awards;

(vii) Reaffirm the essential role that official development assistance plays as a complement to other sources of financing for development and fulfil the internationally agreed commitments regarding official development assistance in order to contribute to the efforts of the developing countries in building their indigenous capabilities in science and technology;

(viii) Make considered decisions to balance short-term and long-term science, technology and innovation goals and policies, evaluating the advantages and disadvantages of procuring or licensing technologies, as compared with producing them indigenously;

(ix) Focus national efforts, when facing a generally low level of science, technology and innovation capacity, on building and strengthening indigenous scientific, technical, vocational and engineering capacities to select and use existing knowledge resources, in order to create jobs, generate wealth and achieve the Millennium Development Goals;

(b) The Commission on Science and Technology for Development is encouraged to:

(i) Play the role of torch-bearer for innovation and innovation-oriented planning and support efforts by national Governments to integrate science, technology and innovation into national development strategies by providing a forum for developing countries, the international community, the science, technology and innovation policy research community and other interested parties to:

a. Share and analyse available empirical evidence on technological earning and science, technology and innovation policy impacts;

b. Identify critical gaps in "innovation system" understanding that the policy research community might usefully address;

c. Provide a forum to share best practices and information on new technologies, financing mechanisms and regulatory measures for providing broadband connectivity in their respective communities, as well as a range of access strategies and technologies to supplement broadband Internet access and support all levels of socio-economic activity in a country, with a focus on reaching women and the population in rural areas;

(ii) Explore the possibility of organizing an Internet-based science, technology and innovation collaborative network, in conjunction with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the regional commissions and other appropriate stakeholders, which could promote regional and global cooperation by collecting information related to science, technology and engineering capacity-building in education, research and innovation, technology development and transfer, prospects for commercialization of knowledge-based products, opportunities for collaboration and joint ventures and related issues, and could also serve as a repository of regional and subregional initiatives that could encourage further use of the Internet by all interested stakeholders;

(c) The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is encouraged to:

(i) Reaffirm its mandate in respect of science and technology for development and place greater emphasis on the role of innovation within its mandate;

(ii) Improve the existing collaboration on science and technology for development within the United Nations system, particularly with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the regional commissions and with other appropriate stakeholders, including the World Bank;

(iii) Continue providing its expertise and analytical skills for science, technology and innovation policy reviews and by organizing training sessions, particularly for African countries, aimed at providing information-based policy recommendations and proposed action plans to assist developing countries with their specific needs and circumstances;

(iv) Develop a clearing house for common development challenges that can be addressed through scientific, technological and innovation-related issues, including financing and regulation, and convene meetings of representatives of developing countries with similar concerns to explore concrete ways of engaging and partnering in solutions;

(v) Collaborate with less-developed countries to create conditions that make them attractive to foreign direct investment in science and technology, including information and communications technologies;

(vi) Develop a training programme for sharing best practices on science, technology and innovation capacity-building in developing countries, using extrabudgetary resources;

(vii) Continue to assist African countries in their efforts to build science, technology and innovation capacities through training and workshops, particularly in the areas of biotechnology and cybersecurity, and invite donors to support the network of centres of excellence, currently sponsored by the Government of Italy, and expand it to include other regions.

36th plenary meeting
24 July 2009

2009/9

The need to harmonize and improve United Nations informatics systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States

The Economic and Social Council,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation in the field of informatics[40] and the initiatives of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Informatics,

Recognizing the interest of Member States in taking full advantage of information and communications technologies for the acceleration of economic and social development,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the need to harmonize and improve United Nations information systems for optimal utilization and access by all States, with due regard to all the official languages,[41]

Welcoming the intensification of efforts by the Office of Information and Communications Technology of the Secretariat to provide interconnectivity and unhindered Internet access to all permanent and observer missions at the United Nations,

1. *Reiterates once again* the high priority that it attaches to easy, economical, uncomplicated and unhindered access for States Members of the United Nations and Observers, as well as non-governmental organizations accredited to the United Nations, to the computerized databases and information systems and services of the United Nations, provided that the unhindered access of non-governmental organizations to such databases, systems and services will not prejudice the access of Member States or impose an additional financial burden for their use;

2. *Requests* the President of the Economic and Social Council to convene the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Informatics for one more year to enable it to carry out, from within existing resources, the due fulfilment of the provisions of the Council resolutions on this item, to facilitate the successful implementation of the initiatives being taken by the Secretary-General with regard to the use of information technology and to continue the implementation of measures required to achieve its objectives and, in that regard, requests the Working Group to continue its efforts to act as a bridge between the evolving needs of Member States and the actions of the Secretariat, and also requests the Working Group to consider its future role, status and mandate and develop findings in that regard;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretariat for the continuing cooperation that it is extending to the Working Group in the endeavour to further improve the information technology services available to all permanent and observer missions at the United Nations and, in particular, for the implementation of

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[40] E/2009/21.

[41] Resolutions 1991/70 of 26 July 1991, 1992/60 of 31 July 1992, 1993/56 of 29 July 1993, 1994/46 of 29 July 1994, 1995/161 of 28 July 1995, 1996/35 of 25 July 1996, 1997/1 of 18 July 1997, 1998/29 of 29 July 1998, 1999/58 of 30 July 1999, 2000/28 of 28 July 2000, 2001/24 of 26 July 2001, 2002/35 of 26 July 2002, 2003/48 of 24 July 2003, 2004/51 of 23 July 2004, 2005/12 of 22 July 2005, 2006/35 of 27 July 2006, 2007/14 of 26 July 2007 and 2008/6 of 22 July 2008.

a Member State web portal[42] so as to consolidate and simplify the secure access by authorized representatives of Member States to relevant information, for the continued upgrading and stabilizing of e-mail services for delegates, and for the continued assistance in the hosting of many mission websites, a cooperative effort of the Secretariat and the diplomatic community coordinated by the Working Group;

4. *Also expresses its appreciation* for the efforts of the Working Group and the Secretariat in providing training and support and raising awareness in the area of United Nations informatics systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to extend full cooperation to the Working Group and to give priority to implementing its recommendations and guidance, particularly with regard to the upgrading of web-based services, including through the replacement of the CandiWeb elections and candidatures site;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2010 on action taken in follow-up to the present resolution, including the findings of the Working Group and an assessment of its work and mandate.

38th plenary meeting
27 July 2009

2009/10
United Nations System Staff College in Turin, Italy

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 54/228 of 22 December 1999, 55/207 of 20 December 2000, 55/258 of 14 June 2001 and 55/278 of 12 July 2001,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 60/214 of 22 December 2005, in which it decided that biennial reports on the activities of the United Nations System Staff College in Turin, Italy, would be submitted to the Economic and Social Council rather than to the Assembly,

Reaffirming the role of the Staff College as an institution for system-wide knowledge management, training and continuous learning for the staff of the United Nations system, in particular in the areas of economic and social development, peace and security and internal management,

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the biennial report of the Director of the Staff College on the work, activities and accomplishments of the College,[43] pursuant to paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 60/214,

1. *Takes note of* the note by the Secretary-General and the report of the Director of the United Nations System Staff College;[43]

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[42] www.un.int.

[43] E/2009/77.

2. *Approves* the proposed changes to the statute of the United Nations System Staff College, as contained in the enclosure appended to annex I of the report, in particular paragraph 3 of article IV of the proposed revised statute, and notes that those changes have no budgetary implications;

3. *Welcomes* the progress made by the United Nations System Staff College, in the light of the strategic reforms introduced by its Director and endorsed by its Board of Governors;

4. *Acknowledges* the introduction of strategic reforms to its governance structure, as endorsed by its Board of Governors and by the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination.

38th plenary meeting
27 July 2009

2009/11
Europe-Africa fixed link through the Strait of Gibraltar

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1982/57 of 30 July 1982, 1983/62 of 29 July 1983, 1984/75 of 27 July 1984, 1985/70 of 26 July 1985, 1987/69 of 8 July 1987, 1989/119 of 28 July 1989, 1991/74 of 26 July 1991, 1993/60 of 30 July 1993, 1995/48 of 27 July 1995, 1997/48 of 22 July 1997, 1999/37 of 28 July 1999, 2001/29 of 26 July 2001, 2003/52 of 24 July 2003, 2005/34 of 26 July 2005 and 2007/16 of 26 July 2007,

Referring to resolution 912 (1989), adopted on 1 February 1989 by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe,[44] regarding measures to encourage the construction of a major traffic artery in south-western Europe and to study thoroughly the possibility of a fixed link through the Strait of Gibraltar,

Referring also to the Barcelona Declaration adopted at the Euro Mediterranean Conference, held in Barcelona, Spain, in November 1995, and to the work programme annexed thereto, aimed at connecting the Mediterranean transport networks to the trans-European network so as to ensure their interoperability,

Referring further to European Commission communication IP/07/119 of 31 January 2007 on strengthening transport cooperation with neighbouring countries, established on the basis of the conclusions of the report of November 2005 of the High Level Group on the Extension of Major Trans-European Transport Axes to the Neighbouring Countries and Regions, and to the conclusions of the first Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference on Transport, held in Marrakech, Morocco, on 15 December 2005, as well as to the Regional Transport Action Plan for the Mediterranean Region 2007-2013,

Referring to the final declaration of the ministerial conference of the Barcelona Process: Union for the Mediterranean, held in Marseille, France, in

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[44] See Council of Europe, Parliamentary Assembly, fortieth ordinary session (third part), 30 January-3 February 1989, *Texts adopted by the Assembly*, Strasbourg, France, 1989.

November 2008, and the emphasis placed on transport projects in the Joint Declaration of the Paris Summit for the Mediterranean of July 2008,

Referring also to the meeting held in Luxembourg on 8 June 2008 between the Ministers of Transport of Morocco and Spain and the Vice-President of the European Commission and Commissioner for Transport with regard to the official presentation to the European institutions of the project for a fixed link,

Taking note of the follow-up report prepared jointly by the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic Commission for Africa in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 2007/16,[45]

Noting the conclusions of the studies carried out by the Western Mediterranean Transport Group on Europe-Maghreb transport and cooperation agreements and on transport conditions for nationals of Maghreb origin when they travel to the Western Mediterranean in the summer, and the action plan for the period 2009-2011, adopted at the sixth meeting, held in Rome on 20 May 2009,

Noting also the conclusions of the studies carried out by the European Commission (INFRAMED, MEDA TEN-T, REG-MED and DESTIN) for the development of an integrated transport network in the Mediterranean basin,

Taking note of the Regional Transport Action Plan adopted by the Euro-Mediterranean Transport Forum, held in Brussels on 29 and 30 May 2007, which constitutes a road map for intensifying cooperation in the Mediterranean with regard to infrastructure planning and reform of transport service regulations, as well as the list of priority projects annexed thereto, including the fixed link through the Strait of Gibraltar,

1. *Welcomes* the cooperation on the project for the link through the Strait of Gibraltar between the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Europe, the Governments of Morocco and Spain and specialized international organizations;

2. *Also welcomes* the progress made in the project studies as a result, in particular, of deep-sea drilling, which has given a decisive impetus to geological and geotechnical exploration and to the technical, economic and traffic update studies currently being finalized;

3. *Further welcomes* the organization by the International Tunnelling Association, under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic Commission for Africa, of the seminar held in Madrid in January 2005 on "Soundings and treatments: new developments relating to geological formations";

4. *Commends* the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic Commission for Africa for the work done in preparing the project follow-up report requested by the Council in its resolution 2007/16;[45]

5. *Renews* its invitation to the competent organizations of the United Nations system and to specialized governmental and non-governmental organizations to participate in the studies and work on the fixed link through the Strait of Gibraltar;

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[45] See E/2009/63.

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretaries of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic Commission for Europe to continue to take an active part in the follow-up to the project and to report to the Council at its substantive session of 2011 on the progress made on the project studies;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide formal support and, to the extent that priorities permit, the resources necessary, from within the regular budget, to the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic Commission for Africa, to enable them to carry out the activities mentioned above.

39th plenary meeting
28 July 2009

2009/12

Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming its agreed conclusions 1997/2 on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system,[46] and recalling its resolutions 2001/41 of 26 July 2001, 2002/23 of 24 July 2002, 2003/49 of 24 July 2003, 2004/4 of 7 July 2004, 2005/31 of 26 July 2005, 2006/36 of 27 July 2006, 2007/33 of 27 July 2007 and 2008/34 of 25 July 2008,

Reaffirming also the commitment made at the 2005 World Summit to actively promote the mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and social spheres and to further undertake to strengthen the capabilities of the United Nations system in the area of gender,[47]

Reaffirming further that gender mainstreaming is a globally accepted strategy for achieving gender equality and constitutes a critical strategy in the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action[48] and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,[49]

Bearing in mind the fifteenth anniversary of the adoption of the Beijing Declaration[50] and Platform for Action,

Taking into consideration the theme for the 2010 annual ministerial review of the Economic and Social Council, "Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to gender equality and empowerment of women",

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General[51] and the recommendations contained therein[52] and calls for further and continued efforts

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[46] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/52/3/Rev.1), chap. IV, para. 4.

[47] See General Assembly resolution 60/1, para. 59.

[48] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[49] General Assembly resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

[50] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[51] E/2009/71.

[52] Ibid., sect. V.

to mainstream a gender perspective into all policies and programmes of the United Nations in accordance with all relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions;

2. *Requests* the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality to continue to provide practical support to its members in gender mainstreaming;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a detailed report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2010 on progress made by United Nations entities in mainstreaming a gender perspective in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all policies and programmes and in capacity development, including through mandatory training for all staff and personnel and specific training for senior managers, as a critical means of raising their awareness, knowledge, commitment and competencies, as well as with regard to collaborative efforts to ensure effective gender mainstreaming in the United Nations system.

40th plenary meeting
28 July 2009

2009/13

Future operation of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the situation of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, and in particular recalling General Assembly resolution 63/157 of 18 December 2008,

Taking into account Commission on the Status of Women resolution 52/3 of 7 March 2008 on the strengthening of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women,[53]

Welcoming the contributions of the Institute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[54] the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action[55] and the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,[56]

Acknowledging the contributions of the Institute in promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women in the areas of security, international migration, in particular remittances and development, and governance and political participation,

Recognizing the contribution of the Institute to the ongoing efforts in gender mainstreaming through its research and training outputs involving national gender machineries, academic institutes, regional intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and the private sector,

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[53] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2008, Supplement No. 7* (E/2008/27), chap. I, sect. D.

[54] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

[55] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[56] General Assembly resolution S-23/3, annex.

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women;[57]

2. *Requests* the Institute, within its mandate, to continue to assist countries in promoting and supporting the political participation and economic and social advancement of women through training programmes;

3. *Stresses* the critical importance of voluntary financial contributions by Member States to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women to enable it to carry out its mandate, and invites Member States to make voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund;

4. *Calls for* the diversification of funding resources, and in this regard invites Member States to continue to provide assistance and support to the Institute through voluntary contributions and substantive involvement in its projects and activities;

5. *Looks forward* to the enhanced implementation of the strategic plan of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women under the leadership of the new director, and, in this regard, urges the Secretary-General to appoint, as a matter of priority, its new director.

40th plenary meeting
28 July 2009

2009/14
Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of and assistance to Palestinian women,[58]

Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[59] in particular paragraph 260 concerning Palestinian women and children, the Beijing Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women,[60] and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century",[61]

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[57] E/CN.6/2009/11.

[58] E/CN.6/2009/5.

[59] *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

[60] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[61] General Assembly resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

Recalling also its resolution 2008/11 of 23 July 2008 and other relevant United Nations resolutions, including General Assembly resolution 57/337 of 3 July 2003, on the prevention of armed conflict, and Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, on women and peace and security,

Reaffirming the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, and stressing the importance of their equal participation and involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security and the need to increase their role in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution,

Recalling the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women[62] as it concerns the protection of civilian populations,

Recalling also the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[63] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[63] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[64] and reaffirming that these human rights instruments must be respected in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Expressing grave concern over the increased difficulties being faced by Palestinian women and girls living under Israeli occupation, including the sharp increase in poverty, soaring unemployment, increased food insecurity, incidents of domestic violence and declining health, education and living standards, including the rising incidence of trauma and decline in their psychological well-being, and expressing grave concern about the deepening humanitarian crisis and rising insecurity and instability on the ground in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, in particular in the Gaza Strip,

Deploring the deteriorating economic and social conditions of Palestinian women and girls in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the systematic violation of their human rights resulting from the severe impact of ongoing illegal Israeli practices, including the continued imposition of closures and restrictions on the movement of persons and goods, which have detrimentally affected their right to health care, including access by pregnant women to health services for antenatal care and safe delivery, education, employment, development and freedom of movement,

Deploring also the intensified Israeli military operations in the Gaza Strip, which have caused heavy casualties among civilians, including many children and women, and widespread damage to homes, United Nations schools and facilities, hospitals and public infrastructure, gravely impacting the provision of vital health and social services to Palestinian women and their families, and emphasizing that the civilian population must be protected,

Stressing the importance of providing assistance, especially emergency assistance, to alleviate the dire socio-economic and humanitarian situation being faced by Palestinian women and their families,

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[62] See General Assembly resolution 48/104.

[63] General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[64] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

Emphasizing the importance of increasing the role of women in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and the peaceful resolution of conflicts as part of efforts to ensure the safety and well-being of all women in the region,

Affirming the importance of exploring means to address the situation of and assistance to Palestinian women in the resolutions of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly under the relevant agenda items,

1. *Urges* the international community to continue to give special attention to the promotion and protection of the human rights of Palestinian women and girls and to intensify its measures to improve the difficult conditions being faced by Palestinian women and their families living under Israeli occupation;

2. *Reaffirms* that the Israeli occupation remains a major obstacle for Palestinian women with regard to their advancement, self-reliance and integration in the development of their society, and stresses the importance of efforts to increase their role in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution and to ensure their equal participation and involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security;

3. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, comply fully with the provisions and principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[65] the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 18 October 1907,[66] the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949,[67] and all other relevant rules, principles and instruments of international law, including the international human rights Covenants, in order to protect the rights of Palestinian women and their families;

4. *Calls upon* Israel to facilitate the return of all refugees and displaced Palestinian women and children to their homes and properties, in compliance with the relevant United Nations resolutions;

5. *Calls upon* the international community to continue to provide urgently needed assistance, especially emergency assistance, and services in an effort to alleviate the dire humanitarian crisis being faced by Palestinian women and their families and to help in the reconstruction of relevant Palestinian institutions, with the integration of a gender perspective into all of its international assistance programmes;

6. *Requests* the Commission on the Status of Women to continue to monitor and take action with regard to the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[59] in particular paragraph 260 concerning Palestinian women and children, the Beijing Platform for Action[60] and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century";[61]

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to review the situation, to assist Palestinian women by all available means, including those set out in the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of and assistance to Palestinian women,[58] and to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women at its fifty-fourth session a

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[65] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[66] See Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).

[67] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

report, including information provided by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

40th plenary meeting
28 July 2009

2009/15
Future organization and methods of work of the Commission on the Status of Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1998/46 of 31 July 1998, annex II of which contains the recommendation that the functional commissions responsible for follow-up to the major United Nations conferences adopt a multi-year thematic programme in their working methods,

Recalling also its request, in its resolution 2008/29 of 24 July 2004, that the functional commissions, the regional commissions and other relevant subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with their mandates, as appropriate, contribute to the annual ministerial review and to the Development Cooperation Forum, in the context of their respective annual workplans, taking into account their specificities,

Recalling further that the Council adopted multi-year programmes of work for a focused and thematic approach for the Commission on the Status of Women in its resolutions 1987/24 of 26 May 1987, 1990/15 of 24 May 1990, 1996/6 of 22 July 1996, 2001/4 of 24 July 2001 and 2006/9 of 25 July 2006,

Recalling that the Council decided, in its resolution 2006/9, that the Commission, at its fifty-third session, should review the functioning of its revised methods of work, in the light of the outcome of the discussions on the strengthening of the Council, in order to ensure the effective functioning of the Commission,

Recalling also that in the same resolution the Council decided that, at its fifty-third session, the Commission would also discuss the possibility of conducting in 2010 a review and appraisal of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action[68] and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,[69]

Reaffirming the primary responsibility of the Commission for the follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,

Recognizing that the organization of work of the Commission should contribute to advancing the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,

Recognizing also that the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the

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[68] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[69] General Assembly resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

General Assembly and the fulfilment of the obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[70] are mutually reinforcing in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women,

Reaffirming that gender mainstreaming constitutes a critical strategy in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, and underlining the catalytic role of the Commission in promoting gender mainstreaming,

Recognizing the importance of non-governmental organizations in advancing the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and, in this respect, the work of the Commission,

Noting with appreciation the continuation of the annual parliamentary meetings organized by the Inter-Parliamentary Union, as well as the programme of side events held during the sessions of the Commission,

A. Methods of work of the Commission on the Status of Women

1. *Decides* that, following the review of the functioning of the revised methods of work of the Commission on the Status of Women, from its fifty-fourth session onwards, the Commission should maintain its current working methods, adopted by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2006/9, and should continue to keep its working methods under review;

B. Themes for the period 2010-2014

2. *Decides* that:

(a) In 2010, at its fifty-fourth session, the Commission will review the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly and its contribution to shaping a gender perspective towards the full realization of the Millennium Development Goals;

(b) In 2011, at its fifty-fifth session, the priority theme will be "Access and participation of women and girls to education, training, science and technology, including for the promotion of women's equal access to full employment and decent work" and progress will be evaluated in the implementation of the agreed conclusions from the fifty-first session on "The elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence against the girl child";

(c) In 2012, at its fifty-sixth session, the priority theme will be "The empowerment of rural women and their role in poverty and hunger eradication, development and current challenges" and progress will be evaluated in the implementation of the agreed conclusions from the fifty-second session on "Financing gender equality and the empowerment of women";

(d) In 2013, at its fifty-seventh session, the priority theme will be "Elimination and prevention of all forms of violence against women and girls" and progress will be evaluated in the implementation of the agreed conclusions from the fifty-third session on "The equal sharing of responsibilities between women and men, including caregiving in the context of HIV/AIDS";

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[70] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

(e) In 2014, at its fifty-eighth session, the priority theme will be "Challenges and achievements in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals for women and girls" and progress will be evaluated in the implementation of the agreed conclusions from the fifty-fifth session on "Access and participation of women and girls to education, training, science and technology, including for the promotion of women's equal access to full employment and decent work";

3. *Also decides* that, at its fifty-seventh session, in 2013, the Commission will discuss the possibility of conducting in 2015, a review and appraisal of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, and decide on priority themes for future sessions.

40th plenary meeting
28 July 2009

2009/16
Working Group on Communications on the Status of Women of the Commission on the Status of Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the mandate of the Commission on the Status of Women as set out by the Economic and Social Council in its resolutions 76 (V) of 5 August 1947, 304 I (XI) of 14 and 17 July 1950, 1983/27 of 26 May 1983, 1990/8 of 24 May 1990, 1992/19 of 30 July 1992 and 1993/11 of 27 July 1993, as well as its decision 2002/235 of 24 July 2002 on the communications procedure,

1. *Decides*, in order to make the communications procedure of the Commission on the Status of Women more effective and efficient, that the Commission, starting at its fifty-fourth session, should appoint the members of the Working Group on Communications on the Status of Women for a two-year period;

2. *Reiterates* its decision to continue to raise awareness of the existing mandate of the communications mechanism of the Commission, as appropriate;

3. *Decides* to remain seized of this matter, as necessary.

40th plenary meeting
28 July 2009

2009/17
Review of United Nations support for small island developing States

The Economic and Social Council,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, *Recalling* the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[71] Agenda 21,[72] the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,[73] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[74] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation")[75] and the outcomes of other relevant major United Nations conferences and summits,

Recalling also the Declaration of Barbados,[76] the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States[77] and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[78]

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 63/213 of 19 December 2008 and reaffirming the importance of follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, and reaffirming also the importance of the two-day high-level review, to be conducted at the sixty-fifth session of the Assembly, of the progress made in addressing the vulnerabilities of small island developing States,

Recognizing that, although they are afflicted by economic difficulties and confronted by development imperatives similar to those of developing countries generally, small island developing States also have their own peculiar vulnerabilities and characteristics, which render the difficulties that they face in the pursuit of sustainable development particularly severe and complex,

Noting that the United Nations designation "small island developing States" is a useful and important tool for recognizing and responding to the particular vulnerabilities and characteristics of small island developing States and for assisting them in their pursuit of sustainable development,

1. *Requests* all relevant subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council, as appropriate and in accordance with their relevant mandates, to contribute to the report requested by the General Assembly in paragraph 21 of its resolution 63/213;

2. *Invites* the Committee for Development Policy to consider the findings of the report requested by the General Assembly in paragraph 21 of its resolution

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[71] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[72] Ibid., annex II.

[73] General Assembly resolution S-19/2, annex.

[74] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[75] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[76] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[77] Ibid., annex II.

[78] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

63/213, as well as supporting documentation, and to submit its independent views and perspectives on United Nations support for small island developing States to the Economic and Social Council, prior to the 2010 substantive session of the Council, and in this regard, the Secretary-General may wish to provide the Committee for Development Policy with supplemental information on United Nations institutional, administrative and technical support for small island developing States;

3. *Decides* to consider the issue at its 2010 substantive session and to make available a summary of the debate held during that session, together with the independent views and perspectives of the Committee for Development Policy, as a contribution to the two-day high-level review, to be conducted during the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly, of the progress made in addressing the vulnerabilities of small island developing States.

42nd plenary meeting
29 July 2009

2009/18

Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its eighth session

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2002/40 of 19 December 2002, 2003/60 of 25 July 2003, 2005/3 of 31 March 2005, 2005/55 of 21 October 2005, 2006/47 of 28 July 2006, 2007/38 of 4 October 2007 and 2008/32 of 25 July 2008, and also General Assembly resolutions 50/225 of 19 April 1996, 56/213 of 21 December 2001, 57/277 of 20 December 2002, 58/231 of 23 December 2003, 59/55 of 2 December 2004, 60/34 of 30 November 2005 and 63/202 of 19 December 2008, all on public administration and development,

Taking note with appreciation of the pioneering work of the United Nations Programme on Public Administration, Finance and Development in supporting Member States with analytical research, advocacy and advisory and training services for public administrations in the areas of human capacity development, e-government development and citizen engagement during the past sixty-one years, since its inception in 1948,[79]

Taking note with appreciation of the work done by the Committee of Experts on Public Administration at its eighth session, including the papers on the human factor in capacity-building and development, mainstreaming health issues and human capacity-building in public administration and the United Nations online glossary in governance and public administration, and for its continual support for the work of the Economic and Social Council concerning the promotion and development of public administration and governance among Member States,

Recognizing that especially because the conditions and context of development, growth and governance have changed, public administration priorities, including capacity-building for growth and development and ownership of national development, still remain critical cross-cutting issues in addressing the current global financial crisis, climate change and gender equality challenges, as well as for the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

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[79] See the 2005 World Summit Outcome (General Assembly resolution 60/1), para. 11.

Recognizing with appreciation the substantive contributions made by the current members of the Committee in strengthening public administration capacity at the regional, national and local levels,

1. *Takes note* of the conclusions in the report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its eighth session,[80] on the need for continual capacity-building for development, at national and subnational levels, and that the Secretariat continues to enhance its support for capacity-building[81] in the public sector;

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the input by the Committee of Experts on Public Administration to the 2009 annual ministerial review on the theme "Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to global public health";

3. *Requests* the Secretariat to continue to give due recognition to innovative public sector initiatives by Member States through the flagship work of the United Nations Public Service Day and Public Service Awards in support of the implementation of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

4. *Requests* the Secretariat to further enhance its support for capacity-building through analytical research, advisory services and online and offline training, emphasizing trust building, citizen engagement, human resources and institutional development;

5. *Requests* the Secretariat, in the light of the fact that the current economic and financial crisis is a daunting challenge to public administration, to enhance its important work for the development of public sector institutions and resources for the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, by further developing its analytical and advisory capacity and further integrating research and analysis with the normative and operational work and by continuing to work with other partners in developing joint products;

6. *Requests* the Secretariat, in order to facilitate the advocacy and the implementation of the Plan of Action of the World Summit on the Information Society, to continue to support and facilitate the work of the Global Alliance for Information and Communication Technologies and Development, the Internet Governance Forum and the Global Centre for Information and Communication Technologies in Parliament, and the implementation of the Plan of Action of the World Summit on the Information Society[82] on e-government-related issues;

7. *Requests* the Secretariat to work with relevant partners, especially schools of public administration and research institutes worldwide, and further develop and maintain a global knowledge base at national and subnational levels, within the United Nations Public Administration Network, of administrative strategies, public policies, expert networks, best practices and lessons learned in the

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[80] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 24* (E/2009/5).

[81] See the 2005 World Summit Outcome (General Assembly resolution 60/1), para. 22 (f).

[82] See A/C.2/59/3, annex.

areas mentioned above with the overarching objective of promoting efficiency, effectiveness, transparency, accountability and participation in the public sector and to support the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

8. *Approves* the convening of the ninth session of the Committee.

42nd plenary meeting
29 July 2009

2009/19
Work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1999/65 of 26 October 1999 and 2007/6 of 23 July 2007,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals during the biennium 2007-2008,[83]

A. Work of the Committee regarding the transport of dangerous goods

Recognizing the importance of the work of the Committee for the harmonization of codes and regulations relating to the transport of dangerous goods,

Bearing in mind the need to maintain safety standards at all times and to facilitate trade, as well as the importance of this to the various organizations responsible for modal regulations, while meeting the growing concern for the protection of life, property and the environment through the safe and secure transport of dangerous goods,

Noting the ever-increasing volume of dangerous goods being introduced into worldwide commerce, and the rapid expansion of technology and innovation,

Recalling that, while the major international instruments governing the transport of dangerous goods by the various modes of transport and many national regulations are now better harmonized with the Model Regulations annexed to the Committee's recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods, further work on harmonizing these instruments is necessary to enhance safety and to facilitate trade, and recalling also that uneven progress in the updating of national inland transport legislation in some countries of the world continues to present serious challenges to international multimodal transport,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* for the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of

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[83] E/2009/55.

Classification and Labelling of Chemicals with respect to matters relating to the transport of dangerous goods, including their security in transport;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To circulate the new and amended recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods[84] to the Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other international organizations concerned;

(b) To publish the sixteenth revised edition of the *Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods: Model Regulations*[85] and the fifth revised edition of the *Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods: Manual of Tests and Criteria*[86] in all the official languages of the United Nations, in the most cost-effective manner, no later than the end of 2009;

(c) To make those publications available on the website of the Economic Commission for Europe,[87] which provides secretariat services to the Committee, and to make them available also on CD-ROM;

3. *Invites* all Governments, the regional commissions, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the other international organizations concerned to transmit to the secretariat of the Committee their views on the Committee's work, together with any comments that they may wish to make on the recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods;

4. *Invites* all interested Governments, the regional commissions, the specialized agencies and the international organizations concerned to take into account the recommendations of the Committee when developing or updating appropriate codes and regulations;

5. *Requests* the Committee to study, in consultation with the International Maritime Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the regional commissions and the intergovernmental organizations concerned, the possibilities of improving the implementation of the Model Regulations on the transport of dangerous goods in all countries for the purposes of ensuring a high level of safety and eliminating technical barriers to international trade, including through the further harmonization of international agreements or conventions governing the international transport of dangerous goods;

6. *Invites* all Governments, as well as the regional commissions and organizations concerned, the International Maritime Organization and the International Civil Aviation Organization to provide feedback to the Committee regarding differences between the provisions of national, regional or international legal instruments and those of the Model Regulations, in order to enable the Committee to develop cooperative guidelines for enhancing consistency between these requirements and reducing unnecessary impediments, to identify existing substantive and modal international, regional and national differences, with the aim of reducing those differences to the greatest extent practical and ensuring that where differences are necessary they do not pose impediments to the safe and efficient

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[84] ST/SG/AC.10/36/Add.1 and Add.2.

[85] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.VIII.2.

[86] Forthcoming.

[87] www.unece.org/trans/danger/danger.htm.

transport of dangerous goods, and to undertake an editorial review of the Model Regulations and various modal instruments with the aim of improving clarity, user friendliness and ease of translation;

B. Work of the Committee regarding the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

Bearing in mind that in paragraph 23 (c) of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[88] countries were encouraged to implement the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals as soon as possible with a view to having the system fully operational by 2008,

Bearing in mind also that the General Assembly, in its resolution 57/253 of 20 December 2002, endorsed the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and requested the Economic and Social Council to implement the provisions of the Plan relevant to its mandate and, in particular, to promote the implementation of Agenda 21 by strengthening system-wide coordination,

Noting with satisfaction:

(a) That the Economic Commission for Europe and all United Nations programmes and specialized agencies concerned with chemical safety in the field of transport or of the environment, in particular the United Nations Environment Programme, the International Maritime Organization and the International Civil Aviation Organization, have already taken appropriate steps to amend their legal instruments in order to give effect to the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals before the target date of the end of 2008 or are considering amending them as soon as possible;

(b) That the International Labour Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization are also taking appropriate steps to adapt their existing chemical safety recommendations, codes and guidelines to the Globally Harmonized System, in particular in the areas of occupational health and safety, pesticide management and the prevention and treatment of poisoning;

(c) That the Globally Harmonized System has already been in force in New Zealand since 2001 and in Mauritius since 2004;[89]

(d) That a new regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council implementing the Globally Harmonized System in the member States of the

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[88] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[89] Information on implementation of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals by country and through international legal instruments, recommendations, codes and guidelines is available on the website of the Economic Commission for Europe at www.unece.org/trans/danger/publi/ghs/implementation_e.html.

European Union and the European Economic Area entered into force on 20 January 2009;[90]

(e) That other Member States participating in the activities of the Subcommittee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals are actively preparing revisions of national legislation applicable to chemicals for implementation of the Globally Harmonized System;

(f) That a number of United Nations programmes and specialized agencies and regional organizations, in particular the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the International Labour Organization, the World Health Organization, the Economic Commission for Europe, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Governments, the European Commission and non-governmental organizations representing the chemical industry, have organized or contributed to multiple workshops, seminars and other capacity-building activities at the international, regional, subregional and national levels in order to raise administration, health sector and industry awareness and to prepare for the implementation of the Globally Harmonized System,

Aware that effective implementation will require further cooperation between the Subcommittee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals and the international bodies concerned, continued efforts by the Governments of Member States, cooperation with the industry and other stakeholders, and significant support for capacity-building activities in countries with economies in transition and developing countries,

Recalling the particular significance of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the International Labour Organization and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Global Partnership for Capacity-building to Implement the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals for building capacities at all levels,

1. *Commends* the Secretary-General for the publication of the second revised edition of the *Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals* in the six official languages of the United Nations, in book form[91] and on CD-ROM,[92] and its availability together with related information material on the website of the Economic Commission for Europe, which provides secretariat services to the Committee;[87]

2. *Expresses its deep appreciation* to the Committee, the Economic Commission for Europe, United Nations programmes, specialized agencies and other organizations concerned for their fruitful cooperation and their commitment to the implementation of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

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[90] Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (Official Journal of the European Union, L 353 of 31 December 2008).

[91] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.07.II.E.5 and corrigendum.

[92] Ibid., Sales No. E/F/S.07.VIII.4.

(a) To circulate the amendments[93] to the second revised edition of the *Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals* to the Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies and other international organizations concerned;

(b) To publish the third revised edition[94] of the *Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals* in all the official languages of the United Nations in the most cost-effective manner no later than the end of 2009 and to make it available on CD-ROM and on the website of the Economic Commission for Europe;

(c) To continue to make information on the implementation of the Globally Harmonized System available on the website of the Economic Commission for Europe;

4. *Invites* Governments that have not yet done so to take the necessary steps, through appropriate national procedures and/or legislation, to implement the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals as soon as possible;

5. *Reiterates its invitation* to the regional commissions, United Nations programmes, the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned to promote the implementation of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals and, where relevant, to amend their respective legal international instruments addressing transport safety, workplace safety, consumer protection or the protection of the environment so as to give effect to the Globally Harmonized System through such instruments;

6. *Invites* Governments, the regional commissions, United Nations programmes, the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned to provide feedback to the Subcommittee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals on the steps taken for the implementation of the Globally Harmonized System in all relevant sectors, through international, regional or national legal instruments, recommendations, codes and guidelines, including, when applicable, information about the transitional periods for its implementation;

7. *Encourages* Governments, the regional commissions, United Nations programmes, the specialized agencies and other relevant international organizations and non-governmental organizations, in particular those representing industry, to strengthen their support for the implementation of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals by providing financial contributions and/or technical assistance for capacity-building activities in developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

C. Programme of work of the Committee

Taking note of the programme of work of the Committee for the biennium 2009-2010 as contained in paragraphs 46 and 47 of the report of the Secretary-General,[83]

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[93] ST/SG/AC.10/36/Add.3.

[94] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.II.E.10.

Noting the relatively poor level of participation of experts from developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the work of the Committee and the need to promote their wider participation in its work,

1. *Decides* to approve the programme of work of the Committee;

2. *Stresses* the importance of the participation of experts from developing countries and from countries with economies in transition in the work of the Committee, calls, in that regard, for voluntary contributions to facilitate their participation, including through support for travel and daily subsistence, and invites Member States and international organizations in a position to do so to contribute;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Economic and Social Council in 2011 on the implementation of the present resolution, the recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods and the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.

42nd plenary meeting
29 July 2009

2009/20

Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development, held in Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995,[95] and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly, entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", held in Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000,[96]

Reaffirming the United Nations Millennium Declaration of 8 September 2000,[97] the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development of 16 September 2002,[98] General Assembly resolution 57/7 of 4 November 2002 on the final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s and support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development,[99]

Noting the conclusions of the African Union Extraordinary Summit on Employment and Poverty Alleviation in Africa, held in Ouagadougou on 8 and 9 September 2004,

Recognizing the commitments made in meeting the special needs of Africa at the 2005 World Summit,[100] and contained in the political declaration adopted on

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[95] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[96] General Assembly resolution S-24/2, annex.

[97] See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

[98] See General Assembly resolution 57/2.

[99] A/57/304, annex.

[100] See General Assembly resolution 60/1.

22 September 2008 at the high-level meeting held at United Nations Headquarters to address Africa's development needs,[101]

Remaining concerned that Africa is the only continent currently not on track to achieve any of the goals set out in the Millennium Declaration by 2015, and in this regard emphasizing that concerted efforts and continued support are required to fulfil the commitments to address the special needs of Africa,

Expressing deep concern that attainment of the social development objectives may be hindered by the financial crisis, as well as challenges brought about by the ongoing food and energy crisis,

Recognizing that capacity-building, knowledge-sharing and best practices are essential for the successful implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, and recognizing also the need for continued support from the international community,

Bearing in mind that African countries have primary responsibility for their own economic and social development, that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized and that their development efforts need to be supported by an enabling international economic environment, and in this regard recalling the support given by the International Conference on Financing for Development[102] to the New Partnership,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[103]

2. *Welcomes* the progress made by the African countries in fulfilling their commitments in the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development[99] to deepen democracy, human rights, good governance and sound economic management, and encourages African countries, with the participation of stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, to intensify their efforts in this regard by developing and strengthening institutions for governance and creating an environment conducive to attracting foreign direct investment for the development of the region;

3. *Also welcomes* the good progress that has been achieved in implementing the African Peer Review Mechanism, as reflected in particular by the number of countries that have signed up to participate in the Mechanism, the completion of the peer review process in some countries, the progress in implementing the recommendations of those reviews in some countries and the completion of the self-assessment process, the hosting of country support missions and the launching of the national preparatory process for the peer review in others, and urges African States that have not yet done so to join the peer review, as a matter of priority, and to strengthen the peer review process so as to ensure its efficient performance;

4. *Welcomes in particular* the organization of the first session of the African Union Conference of Ministers in charge of Social Development, and recalls in this regard the African Common Position on Social Integration and the Social Policy Framework for Africa, which has been endorsed by Africa's Heads of State;

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[101] See General Assembly resolution 63/1.

[102] See *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[103] E/CN.5/2009/3.

5. *Welcomes* the efforts made by African countries and regional and subregional organizations, including the African Union, to mainstream a gender perspective and the empowerment of women in the implementation of the New Partnership, including the implementation of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa;

6. *Emphasizes* that the African Union and the regional economic communities have a critical role to play in the implementation of the New Partnership, and in this regard encourages African countries, with the assistance of their development partners, to increase and coordinate effectively their support for enhancing the capacities of these institutions and to promote regional cooperation and social and economic integration in Africa;

7. *Also emphasizes* that progress in the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development depends also on a favourable national and international environment for Africa's growth and development, including measures to promote a policy environment conducive to private sector development and entrepreneurship;

8. *Further emphasizes* that democracy, respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, transparent and accountable governance and administration in all sectors of society, and effective participation by civil society, including non-governmental organizations, in particular community-based organizations, and the private sector are among the indispensable foundations for the realization of social and people-centred sustainable development;

9. *Emphasizes* that the increasingly unacceptably high poverty levels and social exclusion faced by most African countries require a comprehensive approach to the development and implementation of social and economic policies, inter alia, to reduce poverty, to promote economic activity, growth and sustainable development to ensure employment creation and decent work for all, to promote education and health, and to enhance social inclusion, political stability, democracy and good governance and the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, so as to ensure the achievement of Africa's social and economic objectives;

10. *Recognizes* that while social development is primarily the responsibility of Governments, international cooperation and assistance are essential for the full achievement of that goal;

11. *Also recognizes* the contribution made by Member States to the implementation of the New Partnership in the context of South-South cooperation, and encourages the international community, including the international financial institutions, to support the efforts of African countries, including through trilateral cooperation;

12. *Welcomes* the various important initiatives of Africa's development partners in recent years, and in this regard, emphasizes the importance of coordination in such initiatives on Africa through ensuring effective implementation of existing commitments in the context of such initiatives;

13. *Urges* continuous support of measures to address the challenges of poverty eradication and sustainable development in Africa, with a special emphasis

on the Millennium Development Goals related to health, education, poverty and hunger, including, as appropriate, debt relief, improved market access, support for the private sector and entrepreneurship, enhanced official development assistance, increased foreign direct investment and transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms, enhanced economic empowerment of women, the promotion of social protection systems and the conclusion of the round of negotiations of the World Trade Organization;

14. *Recognizes* that the implementation of the commitments made by Governments during the First United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty has fallen short of expectations and welcomes the proclamation of the Second Decade (2008-2017) by the General Assembly in its resolution 62/205 of 19 December 2007 in order to support, in an efficient and coordinated manner, the internationally agreed development goals related to poverty eradication, including the Millennium Development Goals;

15. *Encourages* all development partners to implement the principles of aid effectiveness, as recalled in the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development[104] adopted by the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus on 2 December 2008;

16. *Recognizes* the need for national Governments and the international community to make continued efforts to increase the flow of new and additional resources for financing for development from all sources, public and private, domestic and foreign, to support the development of African countries;

17. *Welcomes* the efforts by development partners to align their financial and technical support to Africa more closely with the priorities of the New Partnership, as reflected in national poverty reduction strategies or in similar strategies, and encourages development partners to increase their efforts in this regard;

18. *Acknowledges* the activities of the Bretton Woods institutions and the African Development Bank in African countries, and invites those institutions to continue their support for the implementation of the priorities and objectives of the New Partnership;

19. *Notes* the growing collaboration among the entities of the United Nations system in support of the New Partnership, and requests the Secretary-General to promote greater coherence in the work of the United Nations system in support of the New Partnership, on the basis of the agreed clusters;

20. *Emphasizes* the importance for the cluster working on communication, advocacy and outreach to continue to muster international support for the New Partnership and to urge the United Nations system to demonstrate more evidence of cross-sectoral synergies to promote a comprehensive approach regarding successive phases of planning and implementation of social development programmes in Africa;

21. *Requests* the United Nations system to continue to provide assistance to the African Union and the secretariat of the New Partnership for Africa's Development and to African countries in developing projects and programmes within the scope of the priorities of the New Partnership;

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[104] General Assembly resolution 63/239, annex.

22. *Invites* the Secretary-General, as a follow-up to the 2005 World Summit, to urge the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to assist African countries in implementing quick-impact initiatives, based on their national development priorities and strategies, to enable them to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, and in this respect, acknowledges recent commitments by some donor countries;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take measures to strengthen the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa, and requests the Office to collaborate with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and to include the social dimensions of the New Partnership in its comprehensive reports to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session;

24. *Requests* the Commission for Social Development to discuss in its annual programme of work, those regional programmes that promote social development so as to enable all regions to share experiences and best practices, with the agreement of concerned countries, and in this regard, work programmes of the Commission should include priority areas of the New Partnership, as appropriate;

25. *Decides* that the Commission for Social Development should continue to give prominence to and raise awareness of the social dimensions of the New Partnership during its forty-eighth session;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, to be tabled during the forty-eighth session of the Commission for Social Development, in collaboration with the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa, while also taking into consideration General Assembly resolution 62/179 of 19 December 2007, entitled "New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support".

44th plenary meeting
30 July 2009

2009/21

Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism

The Economic and Social Council recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Reaffirming* all General Assembly and Security Council resolutions related to technical assistance in countering terrorism,

"*Stressing again* the need to strengthen international, regional and subregional cooperation to effectively prevent and combat terrorism, in particular by enhancing the national capacity of States through the provision of technical assistance,

"*Reaffirming* the commitments undertaken by Member States and recalling all aspects of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 60/288 of 8 September 2006,

"*Recalling* its resolution 62/272 of 5 September 2008, in which it called upon Member States, the United Nations and other appropriate international, regional and subregional organizations to step up their efforts to implement the Strategy in an integrated manner and in all its aspects, and reaffirmed the need to enhance international cooperation in countering terrorism,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 63/195 of 18 December 2008, in which it requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to enhance its technical assistance to Member States, upon request, to strengthen international cooperation in preventing and combating terrorism,

"1. *Commends* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including its Terrorism Prevention Branch, for providing, in close consultation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate, technical assistance to States, upon request, to facilitate the implementation of the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism and relevant United Nations resolutions, and requests the Office, within its mandate, to continue to enhance its efforts in that regard, in close coordination with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force;

"2. *Urges* Member States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties without delay to the existing international conventions and protocols related to terrorism, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, to reinforce the provision of technical assistance to Member States, upon request, for the ratification and legislative incorporation of those international legal instruments and for the building of capacity to implement them;

"3. *Urges* Member States to strengthen, to the greatest extent possible, international cooperation in order to prevent and combat terrorism, including, when appropriate, by entering into bilateral and multilateral treaties on extradition and mutual legal assistance, within the framework of the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism and relevant United Nations resolutions and in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, and to ensure adequate training of all relevant personnel in executing international cooperation, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, to provide technical assistance to Member States, upon request, to that end;

"4. *Recognizes* the importance of the development and maintenance of fair and effective criminal justice systems, in accordance with applicable international law, as a fundamental basis of any strategy to counter terrorism, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, whenever appropriate, to take into account in its technical assistance programme to counter terrorism the elements necessary for building national capacity in order to strengthen criminal justice systems and the rule of law;

"5. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, to intensify its efforts to continue to systematically develop specialized legal knowledge in the area of counter-terrorism and pertinent thematic areas of relevance to the mandates of the Office and to provide, upon request, technical assistance for building the capacity of Member States to ratify and implement the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism, especially through the preparation of technical tools and publications and the training of criminal justice officials, and requests the Office to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its nineteenth and twentieth sessions on the activities of the Office in that regard;

"6. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate and in coordination with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, to continue to work with international organizations and relevant entities of the United Nations system, as well as with regional and subregional organizations and arrangements, in the delivery of technical assistance, whenever appropriate;

"7. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Member States that have supported the technical assistance activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including through financial contributions, and invites all Member States to consider making additional voluntary financial contributions, as well as providing in-kind support, especially in view of the need for enhanced and effective delivery of technical assistance to assist Member States with the implementation of relevant provisions of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy;

"8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with sufficient resources to carry out activities within its mandate, including in the area of counter-terrorism, and, in the context of the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the Office, to assist Member States, upon request, in the implementation of the relevant elements of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy;

"9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution."

44th plenary meeting
30 July 2009

2009/22

International cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of economic fraud and identity related-crime

The Economic and Social Council,

Concerned about the serious threats posed by economic fraud and identity-related crime and by other illicit activities that those forms of crime support,

Concerned also about the exploitation of new information, communications and commercial technologies by perpetrators of economic fraud and identity-related crime and about the threats that such exploitation poses to commerce and to those technologies and their users,

Concerned further about the short- and long-term impact of economic fraud and identity-related crime,

Convinced of the need to have in place appropriate and effective domestic powers to detect and investigate, prosecute and punish economic fraud and identity-related crime, as well as mechanisms for promoting international cooperation to prevent and combat such forms of crime, and recognizing the close relationship between identity-related crime and information and communications technologies,

Convinced also of the need to develop comprehensive, multifaceted and coherent strategies and measures to counter such forms of crime, including both reactive and preventive measures,

Convinced further of the importance of partnerships and synergy among public and private sector entities and civil society in developing such strategies and measures,

Convinced further of the need to explore the development of appropriate and timely support and services for victims of economic fraud and identity-related crime,

Bearing in mind the need to respect the human rights of persons related to their identity and the need to protect identities and related documents and information from inappropriate disclosure and criminal misuse, consistent with national and international human rights obligations,[105] including individual privacy rights,

Bearing in mind also the conclusions and recommendations of the Intergovernmental Expert Group to Prepare a Study on Fraud and the Criminal Misuse and Falsification of Identity,[106] convened pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2004/26 of 21 July 2004,

Recalling that, in its resolution 2004/26, it requested the Intergovernmental Expert Group to use the information gained by the study for the purpose of developing useful practices, guidelines or other materials in the prevention, investigation and prosecution of fraud and the criminal misuse and falsification of identity,

Reaffirming the importance of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto[107] and of the United Nations Convention against Corruption[108] in terms of preventing and combating economic fraud and identity-related crime,

Taking note of the Convention on Cybercrime,[109] currently the only international treaty specifically addressing computer-related fraud, computer-related forgery and other forms of cybercrime that may contribute to the perpetration of economic fraud, identity-related crime, money-laundering and other related illicit activities,

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[105] Including, as appropriate, those contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (General Assembly resolution 217 A (III), art. 6), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex, art. 16) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531, art. 7).

[106] E/CN.15/2007/8 and Add.1-3.

[107] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

[108] Ibid., vol. 2349, No. 42146.

[109] Council of Europe, *European Treaty Series*, No. 185.

Recalling that, in its resolution 2007/20 of 26 July 2007, it requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide, upon request and subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, legal expertise or other forms of technical assistance to Member States reviewing or updating their laws dealing with transnational fraud and identity-related crime, in order to ensure that appropriate legislative responses to such offences were in place,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of economic fraud and identity-related crime,[110] which contains information on the efforts of reporting Member States to implement Economic and Social Council resolution 2007/20 of 26 July 2007 and on their strategies for responding to the problems posed by such forms of crime;

2. *Also takes note* of the thematic discussion of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its eighteenth session on the theme "Economic fraud and identity-related crime";

3. *Acknowledges* the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to establish, in consultation with the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, a core group of experts on identity-related crime and bring together on a regular basis representatives from Governments, private sector entities, international and regional organizations and academia to pool experience, develop strategies, facilitate further research and agree on practical action against identity-related crime;

4. *Takes note* of the work of the core group of experts on identity-related crime at its meetings held in Courmayeur, Italy, on 29 and 30 November 2007 and in Vienna on 2 and 3 June 2008 and from 20 to 22 January 2009;

5. *Welcomes* the initiative of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Government of Austria, with the support of the European Anti-Fraud Office and other partners, to work collaboratively towards the establishment of an international anti-corruption academy and looks forward to the academy becoming fully operational in the shortest possible time and contributing to the building of capacity in the area of countering economic fraud and identity-related crime, as well as corruption;

6. *Encourages* Member States, taking into account the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Expert Group to Prepare a Study on Fraud and the Criminal Misuse and Falsification of Identity,[111] convened pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2004/26 of 21 July 2004:

(a) To combat economic fraud and identity-related crime by ensuring adequate investigative powers and, where appropriate, by reviewing and updating the relevant laws;

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[110] E/CN.15/2009/2 and Corr.1.

[111] E/CN.15/2007/8 and Add.1-3.

(b) To develop and maintain adequate law enforcement and investigative capacity to keep abreast of and deal with new developments in the exploitation of information, communications and commercial technologies in economic fraud and identity-related crime, including websites and other online forums used to facilitate trafficking in identity information or documents, such as passports, driving licences and national identity cards;

(c) To consider, where appropriate, the establishment of new offences and the updating of existing offences in response to the evolution of economic fraud and identity-related crime, bearing in mind the advantages of common approaches to criminalization, where feasible, in facilitating efficient and effective international cooperation;

(d) To strengthen international cooperation to prevent and combat economic fraud and identity-related crime, in particular by making full use of the relevant international legal instruments;

(e) To develop an approach for the collection of comparable data on the nature and extent of identity-related crime, including, where feasible, from the victim's perspective, that would allow the sharing of data among appropriate law enforcement entities and provide a central source of data at the national level on the nature and extent of identity-related crime, taking due account of national law;

(f) To study, at the national level, the specific short- and long-term impact of economic fraud and identity-related crime on society and on victims of such forms of crime and develop strategies or programmes to combat those forms of crime;

(g) To adopt useful practices and efficient mechanisms for supporting and protecting victims of economic fraud and identity-related crime and, to that effect, enable effective cooperation between public and private sector entities through computer emergency response teams or other mechanisms providing an emergency response capability to public and private organizations requiring technical support and advice during periods of electronic attack or other network security incidents;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in consultation with Member States and taking into account relevant intergovernmental organizations and, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the Economic and Social Council, experts from academic institutions, relevant non-governmental organizations and the private sector, to collect, develop and disseminate:

(a) Material and guidelines on the typology of identity-related crime and on relevant criminalization issues to assist Member States, upon request, in the establishment of new identity-based criminal offences and the modernization of existing offences, taking into account the pertinent work of other intergovernmental organizations engaged in related matters;

(b) Technical assistance material for training, such as manuals, compilations of useful practices or guidelines and scientific, forensic or other reference material for law enforcement officials and prosecution authorities in order to enhance their expertise and capacity to prevent and combat economic fraud and identity-related crime;

(c) A set of useful practices and guidelines to assist Member States in establishing the impact of such crimes on victims;

(d) A set of material and best practices on public-private partnerships to prevent economic fraud and identity-related crime;

8. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide technical assistance, including legal expertise, upon request to Member States in reviewing or updating their laws dealing with economic fraud and identity-related crime in order to ensure that appropriate legislative responses are in place;

9. *Further requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to make available to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime at its fifth session and the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption at its third session the text of the present resolution and the outcome of the thematic discussion on economic fraud and identity-related crime held at the eighteenth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, with a view to promoting the full use of the relevant provisions of those instruments to prevent and combat identity-related crime;

10. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue its efforts, in consultation with the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, to promote mutual understanding and the exchange of views between public and private sector entities on issues related to economic fraud and identity-related crime, with the aim of facilitating cooperation between various stakeholders from both sectors through the continuation of the work of the core group of experts on identity-related crime, the composition of which should respect the principle of equitable geographical distribution, and to report on the outcome of its work to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on a regular basis;

11. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources to support the work set out in paragraphs 7 and 10 of the present resolution;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its twentieth session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

44th plenary meeting
30 July 2009

2009/23

Support for the development and implementation of the regional programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 63/195 of 18 December 2008, entitled "Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity" and 63/197 of 18 December 2008, entitled "International cooperation against the world drug problem", *Recalling also* the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,[112] which provides a clear framework for the work of the Office,

1. *Welcomes* the adoption by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime of a regional approach for programming based on consultation and partnership at the national and regional levels and focused on ensuring that the Office responds in a sustainable and coherent manner to the priorities of Member States;

2. *Notes* the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime aimed at achieving a stronger working relationship with other entities of the United Nations system, including the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank;

3. *Welcomes* the recent outcomes of the ministerial and expert meetings held for the subregions of East Africa, West Africa, East Asia and the Pacific and the Caribbean, at which programmes were discussed and agreement was reached on the way forward;

4. *Looks forward* to receiving the outcomes of the subregional meetings for Central America and South-Eastern Europe that will be held in the near future;

5. *Encourages* Member States from other subregions to engage with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the preparation of similar subregional programmes;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to Governments that have hosted regional conferences and expert group meetings and to Governments that have provided financial support to make those conferences and meetings possible;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to make every effort to ensure an effective process of consultation for the regional programmes and to ensure that such programmes are distributed as widely as possible;

8. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to enhance, in a coordinated manner, its efforts to provide technical assistance and advisory services for the implementation of regional programmes;

9. *Encourages* all Member States to draw, where appropriate, upon the regional programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the technical assistance activities outlined therein in the development of national legislation, procedures, policies and strategies to strengthen criminal justice systems and related institutions;

10. *Invites* all Member States, as well as subregional and regional institutions, to mainstream measures to counter organized crime, corruption and illicit drug trafficking in their national and regional development strategies, in accordance with the relevant international conventions, and to make every effort to allocate resources for the implementation of those measures;

11. *Encourages* bilateral and multilateral aid agencies and financial institutions to support the implementation of the regional programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

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[112] Economic and Social Council resolution 2007/12, annex.

12. *Invites* relevant entities of the United Nations system, including the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank, as well as other international agencies and organizations, to continue coordinating with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in order to support the implementation of the regional programmes of the Office and to integrate crime prevention and drug control measures in their development programmes;

13. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to give high priority to the implementation of the regional programmes of the Office and to report on progress made on such implementation to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at their sessions to be held in the first half of 2011.

44th plenary meeting
30 July 2009

2009/24
International cooperation to prevent, combat and eliminate kidnapping and to provide assistance to victims of kidnapping

The Economic and Social Council,

Concerned about the increased number of kidnappings in various countries of the world and about the harmful effects of that crime both on victims and on their families, and determined to support measures to assist and protect victims of kidnapping and their families and to promote their recovery,

Reiterating that kidnapping under any circumstances and for any purpose constitutes a serious crime and a violation of individual freedom that undermines human rights and may have a negative impact on the economies, development and security of States,

Concerned about the growing tendency of organized criminal groups and, in certain circumstances, terrorist groups to resort to kidnapping, especially for the purpose of extortion, with a view to consolidating their criminal operations and undertaking other illegal activities, such as trafficking in firearms or drugs, money-laundering or trafficking in persons,

Convinced that any linkage of various illegal activities involving kidnapping poses an additional threat to quality of life and hinders economic and social development,

Convinced also that the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[113] the applicable provisions of the relevant terrorism conventions and the other applicable provisions of relevant multilateral and bilateral agreements provide the legal framework necessary for international cooperation to prevent, combat and eliminate kidnapping and that, in order to achieve that objective, it is necessary to create opportunities for dialogue among States and for the exchange of experiences and good practices in combating kidnapping,

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[113] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

Recalling General Assembly resolution 59/154 of 20 December 2004, entitled "International cooperation in the prevention, combating and elimination of kidnapping and in providing assistance to victims", in which the Assembly requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to prepare a handbook, for use by competent authorities, of proven and promising practices in the fight against kidnapping,

Acknowledging the financial and technical contributions made by Member States to the preparation of that handbook,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 61/179 of 20 December 2006, in which the Assembly noted with satisfaction the publication of an operational manual against kidnapping, prepared pursuant to its resolution 59/154, and invited Member States to consider the possibility of using the manual in their national efforts to combat kidnapping,

1. *Vigorously condemns and rejects once again* the offence of kidnapping, under any circumstances and for any purpose;

2. *Encourages* Member States to continue to foster international cooperation, especially extradition, mutual legal assistance, collaboration between law enforcement authorities and the exchange and joint analysis of information, with a view to preventing, combating and eliminating kidnapping, including by denying kidnappers the benefit of substantive concessions;

3. *Calls upon* Member States that have not yet done so, in furtherance of the fight against kidnapping, to establish kidnapping as a predicate offence for money-laundering and to engage in international cooperation and mutual assistance in, inter alia, the tracing, detection, freezing and confiscation of proceeds of kidnapping;

4. *Also calls upon* Member States, consistent with their obligations as parties to the relevant international conventions, to fully implement the provisions of those conventions, in accordance with the fundamental principles of their legal systems, by permitting extradition when any one of the bases of jurisdiction provided for in any one of those conventions is asserted by a requesting State;

5. *Encourages* Member States to take such measures as they deem appropriate, including measures to raise awareness, to ensure that judges, judicial officials, prosecutors and others in the criminal justice system are aware of the obligations of parties to the relevant international conventions and that they understand the utility of those conventions as a vital tool for assisting States in the administration of justice, particularly in the prosecution of kidnapping cases;

6. *Also encourages* Member States to take measures intended to provide adequate assistance and protection to victims of kidnapping and their families, including measures addressing their rights and legal interests;

7. *Invites* Member States to consider using the operational manual against kidnapping prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 59/154 of 20 December 2004 in their national efforts to combat kidnapping, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide, within its mandate, Member States, upon request, with technical assistance and advice in implementing the manual;

8. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in coordination with other relevant entities, to provide technical assistance to Member States, upon request, to enable them to strengthen their capacity to combat kidnapping, including by:

(a) Providing training for judges, judicial officials, prosecutors and law enforcement officials to promote their understanding of processes and mechanisms available for disbanding criminal organizations, including training in the use of special investigative techniques for the rescue of kidnapped persons, bearing in mind the particular need to safeguard and protect victims of kidnapping;

(b) Reviewing trends and enhancing understanding of the problem in order to create a basis for developing policies and strategies against kidnapping;

(c) Organizing practical courses or workshops for the exchange of experiences and best practices in combating kidnapping, in collaboration with international or regional organizations;

9. *Invites* Member States and other donors to contribute resources for the above-mentioned purposes;

10. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its nineteenth session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

44th plenary meeting
30 July 2009

2009/25

Improving the collection, reporting and analysis of data to enhance knowledge on trends in specific areas of crime

The Economic and Social Council,

Convinced of the importance of relevant United Nations indicators and instruments for the collection and analysis of accurate, reliable and comparable data on all relevant aspects of specific crime issues,

Recognizing the urgent need to improve the quality, scope and completeness of data concerning international crime trends and specific crime issues for the purpose of developing evidence-based policies for crime prevention and the operation of criminal justice systems,

Recalling that, in its resolution 1992/22 of 30 July 1992, it reaffirmed the request of the General Assembly to the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to enable the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme to continue and improve the surveys of crime trends and the operation of criminal justice systems carried out periodically as a means of obtaining and providing a cross-nationally updated picture of patterns and dynamics of crime in the world, *Bearing in mind* the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,[114] in which Member States declared their intention to improve responses to crime and terrorism nationally and internationally by collecting and sharing information on crime and welcomed the work done by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and by the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network in the area of trends in crime and justice,

Bearing in mind also the recommendations and conclusions of the expert group on crime statistics convened pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolutions 1996/11 of 23 July 1996, 1997/27 of 21 July 1997 and 2005/23 of 22 July 2005,

Noting the systems for the collection of data and information on criminal justice already in place at the regional and international levels, including the delinquency observatories, and convinced of the importance of avoiding duplication,

Underscoring the importance of improving data collection tools in order to ensure a simple and more efficient process, thus encouraging and motivating a greater number of Member States to submit the required information on time and ensuring a more representative assessment, at the international level, of all relevant aspects of specific crime issues,

Recognizing the importance of building the capacity of Member States to collect and report such information,

Recognizing also the importance of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the regular collection of information through the United Nations Survey on Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3021 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972 on crime prevention and control and Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/48 of 25 May 1984 on crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development,

1. *Invites* Member States to strengthen their efforts to review and improve data collection tools in order to obtain an objective, scientific, balanced and transparent assessment of emerging trends in specific areas of crime;

2. *Also invites* Member States to share information on the progress made and the obstacles encountered in fostering the exchange among States of information related to crime and to the function of the criminal justice system;

3. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to establish an open-ended intergovernmental expert working group, to be convened at least once between sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to prepare recommendations on the improvement of tools for the collection of relevant crime data, in particular the United Nations Survey on Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, and of the collection, collation, analysis and reporting processes, in support of the ongoing work of the Office in that area, invites Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for that purpose in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations, and notes that the working group should base its work on, inter alia, the following general considerations:

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[114] General Assembly resolution 60/177, annex.

(a) The need to simplify and improve the reporting system of the United Nations Survey on Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems in order to encourage more Member States to report, in a coordinated and integrated way, on their efforts, achievements and challenges in specific areas of crime and provide information relating to the nature and extent of challenges posed by transnational crime;

(b) The need to avoid duplication of efforts to the extent possible by taking into account existing reporting procedures, including those of relevant regional and international bodies;

(c) The need for accurate, reliable and internationally comparable data on all relevant aspects of specific crime issues, bearing in mind the value of comparing those data with previously collected data, including from surveys on victimization, where possible;

(d) The possibility of using for the United Nations Survey on Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems a shorter, annual questionnaire containing a core set of questions;

(e) The possibility of including in such a core survey on crime trends and operations of criminal justice systems thematic modules reflecting the theme or themes of the thematic discussions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

(f) The importance of learning from the experience acquired by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime through the data collection mechanisms established in respect of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto[115] and the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[116] including in relation to the use of modern technologies, where feasible;

4. *Invites* relevant international and regional organizations, upon request, to provide to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime information on their experiences in collecting crime-related data;

5. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to submit to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its nineteenth session, a report on the activities of the above-mentioned expert working group;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in coordination with the Statistical Commission, to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its twentieth session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

44th plenary meeting
30 July 2009

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[115] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.
[116] Ibid., vol. 2349, No. 42146.

2009/26
Supporting national and international efforts for child justice reform, in particular through improved coordination in technical assistance

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[117] which states, in its article 25, that children are entitled to special care and assistance,

Recalling also the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[118] in particular its article 37, in which States parties to the Convention agreed to ensure that, inter alia, the deprivation of liberty of persons under the age of eighteen should be used only as a measure of last resort, and recalling also article 40 of the Convention,

Recalling further the numerous other United Nations standards and norms in the area of child justice, such as the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules),[119] the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty,[120] the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines)[121] and the Guidelines on Justice in Matters Involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime,[122]

Recalling further General Assembly resolutions 62/158 of 18 December 2007 and 63/241 of 24 December 2008, Commission on Human Rights resolution 2004/43 of 19 April 2004 and Human Rights Council resolutions 7/29 of 28 March 2008 and 10/2 of 25 March 2009,

Noting the adoption by the Committee on the Rights of the Child of general comment No. 10 (2007) on children's rights in juvenile justice,[123]

Noting also the guidance note of the Secretary-General on the United Nations approach to justice for children, of September 2008, and the report of the independent expert for the United Nations study on violence against children,[124] in particular the recommendations contained therein concerning children in care and justice systems,

Recalling its resolution 1997/30 of 21 July 1997, in which it welcomed the Guidelines for Action on Children in the Criminal Justice System, contained in the annex thereto, and invited the Secretary-General to consider establishing a coordination panel on technical advice and assistance in juvenile justice,

Recalling also its resolution 2007/23 of 26 July 2007 on child justice reform,

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[117] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[118] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

[119] General Assembly resolution 40/33, annex.

[120] General Assembly resolution 45/113, annex.

[121] General Assembly resolution 45/112, annex.

[122] Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/20, annex.

[123] CRC/C/GC/10.

[124] A/61/299.

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on the support of national efforts for child justice reform, in particular through technical assistance and improved United Nations system-wide coordination,[125]

Noting that, according to that report, some States have reported on the implementation of effective measures to reduce the use of imprisonment and pretrial detention for juveniles in conflict with the law, while many States still use deprivation of liberty as the rule rather than an exception,

Noting also the increased specialization of institutions and professionals and the provision of appropriate training and retraining in this area and the development of diversion, restorative justice and alternatives to detention programmes reported by Member States, and encouraging other States to adopt such programmes,

Acknowledging with satisfaction the work of the Interagency Panel on Juvenile Justice and of its members, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, the Committee on the Rights of the Child and a number of non-governmental organizations, in particular the coordination of the provision of technical advice and assistance in the area of child justice and the active participation of civil society in that work,

Bearing in mind that the United Nations approach to justice for children contained in the guidance note of the Secretary-General of September 2008 aims at full application of United Nations standards and norms for all children who come into contact with justice and related systems as victims, witnesses or alleged offenders or in other circumstances where judicial intervention is needed,

1. *Urges* Member States to pay particular attention to or increase the attention paid to the issue of child justice and to take into consideration applicable international instruments and, as appropriate, applicable United Nations standards and norms for the treatment of children in conflict with the law, in particular juveniles deprived of their liberty, and child victims and witnesses of crimes, taking into account also the age, gender, social circumstances and development needs of such children;

2. *Invites* Member States to adopt, where appropriate, comprehensive national action plans on crime prevention and child justice reform dealing, in particular, with preventing child involvement in crime, ensuring access to legal assistance, especially for those children with scarce resources, and reducing the use and the duration of juvenile detention, especially at the pretrial stages, including through the use of diversion, restorative justice and alternatives to detention, the reintegration of children in conflict with the law into their communities and child-sensitive procedures for all children in contact with the justice system;

3. *Also invites* Member States and their relevant institutions to adopt, where appropriate, a comprehensive approach to child justice reform, including through policy reform, legal reform, the establishment of data collection and information management systems, the strengthening of institutional capacity, including with

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[125] E/CN.15/2009/12.

regard to social workers and providers of legal assistance, awareness-building and monitoring, and the establishment of child-sensitive procedures and institutions;

4. *Encourages* Member States, where appropriate, to conduct scientific research in relation to children in conflict with the law, in such areas as their social environment and other risk factors, and measures for their social rehabilitation and integration into society;

5. *Invites* Member States, as appropriate, to make use of the technical assistance tools developed by the Interagency Panel on Juvenile Justice and by its members and to seek technical advice and assistance in the area of child justice from the members of the Panel in order to design, implement and monitor comprehensive child justice policies;

6. *Encourages* Member States and international funding agencies to provide adequate resources to the secretariat of the Interagency Panel on Juvenile Justice and to the members of the Panel so that they may continue to provide enhanced technical assistance, upon request, to Member States, in particular to those having expressed a need for technical assistance pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2007/23 of 26 July 2007;

7. *Invites* the members of the Interagency Panel on Juvenile Justice to continue providing assistance to Member States, upon request and subject to the availability of resources, in the area of child justice, including by following up on the recommendations contained in the United Nations study on violence against children[124] and setting up national data collection and criminal justice information systems with regard to children in conflict with the law, using as a guide the *Manual for the Measurement of Juvenile Justice Indicators*;[126]

8. *Encourages* the members of the Interagency Panel on Juvenile Justice to further increase their cooperation, to share information and to pool their capacities and resources in order to increase the effectiveness of programme implementation, including through, when appropriate, joint programming, and the development of common tools and awareness-raising;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its twentieth session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

44th plenary meeting
30 July 2009

2009/27
United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2008/35 of 25 July 2008,

Reiterating that training and capacity-development activities should be accorded a more visible and larger role in support of the management of international affairs and in the execution of the economic and social development programmes of the United Nations system,

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[126] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.107.V.7.

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[127]

Acknowledging the progress made by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research through the implementation of its strategic reforms and the achievements in strengthening institutional capacity for training and research, enhancing human capital, building strategic partnerships and rationalizing its organizational structure,

Acknowledging also the number of programmatic achievements and the leadership role that the Institute is playing in the area of training in diverse fields such as the environment, local development and international migration and development, and in the area of research in fields such as knowledge systems,

Encouraged by the role of the Institute as a convener of high-level policy discussions and the recent partnership efforts with the United Nations System Staff College and the United Nations Office at Geneva,

Noting the solid overall financial situation of the Institute and the subsequent increase in budget that was approved by the Board of Trustees of the Institute in January 2009, and expressing its appreciation to the Governments, foundations, academic institutions and private institutions that have made or pledged financial or other contributions to the Institute,

1. *Notes* as areas for progress by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research the establishment of results-based management across the work of the Institute, the establishment of quality standards and certification and the expanded use of technology-enhanced learning tools;[128]

2. *Takes note* of the recommendation of the Secretary-General, contained in paragraph 67 of his report, concerning the efforts the Institute can make in laying the groundwork for more efficient training and research service provision within the United Nations system;[129]

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2011 on the implementation of the present resolution.

44th plenary meeting
30 July 2009

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[127] E/2009/57.

[128] Ibid., sect. VI.

[129] Ibid., sect. VII.

2009/28

The role of the United Nations system in implementing the ministerial declaration on the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to sustainable development adopted at the high-level segment of the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council in 2008

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration[130] and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[131]

Recalling also the ministerial declaration adopted at the high-level segment of its 2008 substantive session,[132]

Recalling further its resolutions 2008/28 and 2008/29 of 24 July 2008, adopted at its 2008 coordination segment, as well as other relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming that effective sustainable development strategies need to pursue an integrated approach to economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, in line with the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[133] and the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[134] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[135] and other relevant outcomes of the United Nations conferences and summits,

Expressing concern regarding the number of people living in poverty and the fact that the current economic and food insecurity crises and unpredictable energy prices may pose significant challenges for the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and, in this context, highlighting the importance of improved coordination of United Nations system activities in support of achieving sustainable development,

Recalling that the Economic and Social Council should further increase its role in overseeing system-wide coordination and the balanced integration of economic, social and environmental aspects of United Nations policies and programmes aimed at achieving sustainable development, and reaffirming that the Commission on Sustainable Development should continue to act as the high-level body on sustainable development within the United Nations system and serve as a forum for consideration of issues related to integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development,

1. *Reiterates* that sustainable development in its economic, social and environmental aspects is a key element of the overarching framework for United

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[130] See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

[131] See General Assembly resolution 60/1.

[132] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/63/3/Rev.1), chap. IV, sect. F, para. 119.

[133] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[134] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[135] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

Nations activities, and reaffirms the continuing need to ensure a balance among economic development, social development and environmental protection as interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars of sustainable development;

2. *Requests* all member organizations of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination to further mainstream, at all levels, the sustainable development agenda, including recommendations of the Commission on Sustainable Development, and to align and coordinate, as well as promote coherence among, their policies, programmes, initiatives and activities, as appropriate;

3. *Requests* the funds, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system, as appropriate within their mandates, to continue to provide and further strengthen their support to developing countries in:

(a) Building their capacity to formulate effective sustainable development strategies;

(b) Mobilizing adequate and sustained levels of financial resources for meeting the priority objectives of sustainable development;

(c) Enhancing access to external resources as well as to key technologies for sustainable development;

4. *Notes* the progress made by UN-Energy in enhancing United Nations system cooperation and coordination with respect to following up the energy agenda of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, and calls on it to further promote system-wide policy coherence in relation to, inter alia, energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies;

5. *Invites* the United Nations system to further strengthen a coordinated and coherent system-wide approach to addressing the adverse impacts of climate change, particularly in developing countries;

6. *Encourages* the United Nations system to support and participate in, as appropriate, the activities being envisaged for the observance of 2010 as the International Year of Biodiversity, including those organized under the auspices of the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity;[136]

7. *Invites* the funds, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system, as appropriate within their mandates, to support, in a coordinated manner, initiatives directed towards implementing green initiatives in developing countries, encompassing, inter alia, the preparation of strategies for achieving a green economy in the context of sustainable development, including through capacity-building and the transfer and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies and corresponding know-how, in particular to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, while taking note of the coordination work of UN-Energy in this regard;

8. *Also invites* the funds, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system, as appropriate within their mandates, to integrate their work on water issues at the regional and local levels into United Nations country-level efforts to support national sustainable development strategies and to promote the implementation of

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[136] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

the priorities agreed in the framework of the Commission on Sustainable Development, while taking note, inter alia, of the coordination work of UN-Water in this regard;

9. *Calls upon* the United Nations system to support efforts to promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, including through the Marrakech Process, with developed countries taking the lead, and with all countries benefiting from the process, while taking into account the principles contained in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[133] including, inter alia, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities;

10. *Requests* the funds, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system, as appropriate within their mandates, to mainstream, in a coordinated manner, sustainable urbanization, urban poverty reduction and slums upgrading in their efforts to assist developing countries, in accordance with national strategies and programmes, in achieving the Millennium Development Goals, and notes the efforts of the United Nations Development Group in facilitating the inclusion of these concerns in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework guidelines;

11. *Encourages* the funds, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system, as appropriate within their mandates, to continue integrating social justice and equity concerns in their programmes and activities conducted to support national sustainable development strategies and to promote a greater understanding of the social impact of current crises;

12. *Requests* the funds, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system, as appropriate within their mandates, to continue to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women, as well as multi-stakeholder approaches involving local authorities, civil society and the private sector, in their efforts to ensure the achievement of sustainable development.

45th plenary meeting
31 July 2009

2009/29

Role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, in light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 45/264 of 13 May 1991, 48/162 of 20 December 1993, 50/227 of 24 May 1996, 52/12 B of 19 December 1999, 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 60/265 of 30 June 2006 and 61/16 of 20 November 2006,

Noting the current segment structure of its substantive session and bearing in mind the role of the coordination segment, as outlined in relevant resolutions, *Recalling* its agreed conclusions 1995/1 of 28 July 1995[137] and 2002/1 of 26 July 2002[138] and its relevant resolutions and decisions on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, in light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16,

Recognizing the important role of the annual ministerial review and the Development Cooperation Forum in strengthening the Economic and Social Council and in promoting the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, in light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16;[139]

2. *Underscores* the need to implement General Assembly resolution 57/270 B as well as subsequent resolutions relevant to the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields;

3. *Reiterates* its role as the central mechanism for system-wide coordination as well as its role in promoting the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences in the economic, social and related fields, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular resolutions 50/227, 57/270 B and 61/16;

4. *Stresses* the need for the United Nations system, including, inter alia, the United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies, to support, in accordance with their respective mandates, the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits;

5. *Recognizes* the strengthened cooperation between the Economic and Social Council and the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and emphasizes that the interaction should be further improved;

6. *Reiterates* the invitation extended to the organizations of the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization, to contribute, within their respective mandates, to the work of the Economic and Social Council, as appropriate, including to the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, in accordance with relevant General Assembly resolutions, including 61/16;

7. *Reaffirms* the important contribution of civil society to the implementation of conference outcomes, and emphasizes that the contribution of

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[137] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/50/3/Rev.1), chap. III, para. 22.

[138] Ibid., *Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/57/3/Rev.1), chap. V, para. 9.

[139] A/64/87-E/2009/89.

non-governmental organizations and the private sector to the work of the Economic and Social Council should be further encouraged and improved, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the Council;

8. *Recognizes* the need for a more effective consideration of the issue of the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, in light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16, at its substantive session, and in this regard, decides to review the programme of work for its substantive session so as to avoid duplication and overlap between the coordination and general segments;

9. *Decides* to further review the periodicity of the report of the Secretary-General on the role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, in light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16, for consideration and decision at its 2010 substantive session;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, taking into account the views of Member States, a report on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, in light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16, which should additionally include recommendations on the periodicity of future reports, and to submit the report for consideration at its 2010 substantive session.

45th plenary meeting
31 July 2009

2009/30
A strengthened and more effective intergovernmental inclusive process to carry out the financing for development follow-up

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002, the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, held in Doha, Qatar, from 29 November to 2 December 2008, and all the relevant General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions,[140]

Recalling also paragraph 89 of the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, adopted in Doha, Qatar, on 2 December 2008,[141] in which Heads of State and Government and High Representatives acknowledged the need for a strengthened and more effective intergovernmental inclusive process to carry out the financing for development follow-up and requested the Economic and Social Council to consider that matter during its spring meeting and at its substantive session of 2009, in consultation with all relevant stakeholders, with a view to making appropriate and timely recommendations for final action by the General Assembly as early as possible in its sixty-fourth session,

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[140] General Assembly resolutions 56/210 B of 9 July 2002, 57/250, 57/272 and 57/273 of 20 December 2002, 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 58/230 of 23 December 2003, 59/225 of 22 December 2004, 60/188 of 22 December 2005, 61/191 of 20 December 2006, 62/187 of 19 December 2007, 63/208 of 19 December 2008 and 63/239 of 24 December 2008 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 2002/34 of 26 July 2002, 2003/47 of 24 July 2003, 2004/64 of 16 September 2004, 2006/45 of 28 July 2006, 2007/30 of 27 July 2007 and 2008/14 of 24 July 2008.

[141] General Assembly resolution 63/239, annex.

Taking note of the summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level spring meeting of the Council with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held in New York on 27 April 2009,[142]

Mindful that Member States and other stakeholders have put forward concrete proposals on the subject of strengthening the financing for development follow-up process,

Having considered the suggestions and proposals contained in the note by the Secretary-General entitled "Coherence, coordination and cooperation in the context of the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development", prepared for the special high-level spring meeting,[143]

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of staying fully engaged, nationally, regionally and internationally, in ensuring proper and effective follow-up to the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus,[144] as reaffirmed in the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development,[141] and of continuing unremitting efforts to build bridges between all relevant stakeholders within the holistic agenda of the financing for development process;

2. *Reiterates* the role played by the United Nations as a focal point for the financing for development follow-up and the need to maintain this role to ensure the continuity and dynamism of the process, while reaffirming the need to further intensify the engagement of all stakeholders, including the United Nations system, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the World Trade Organization, in the follow-up and implementation of the commitments made at Monterrey and Doha;

3. *Also reiterates* that maintaining a comprehensive and diverse multi-stakeholder follow-up process, including with civil society and the private sector, is critical, recognizes the core responsibility of all participants in the financing for development process to exercise ownership of it and to implement their respective commitments in an integrated fashion, including through the continued engagement of all relevant ministries, in particular ministries of development, finance, trade and foreign affairs, also recognizes that an integrated treatment of financing for development issues in national development plans is also important in enhancing national ownership and implementation of financing for development, and further recognizes that the international community should continue to draw upon the expertise, data and analysis available in multiple forums,

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[142] E/2009/60.

[143] E/2009/48.

[144] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

while enhancing information-sharing and dialogue between the various United Nations and non-United Nations bodies that monitor progress on financing for development issues, while noting that there is substantial room to enhance the sharing of best practices;

4. *Reaffirms* the need for a strengthened and more effective intergovernmental inclusive process to carry out the financing for development follow-up, to review progress in the implementation of commitments, identify obstacles, challenges and emerging issues, and propose concrete recommendations and actions;

5. *Emphasizes* that the financing for development follow-up process should encompass a continuum of events, each contributing and feeding into the next, ensuring the holistic nature of the process and making better and more effective use of existing mechanisms and resources;

6. *Recommends* to the General Assembly in this regard the following modalities for a strengthened and more effective intergovernmental process for carrying out the financing for development follow-up:

(a) The special high-level spring meeting of the Economic and Social Council with the international financial and trade institutions could last, from the existing one day, for up to two days, and should normally be held before the spring meetings of the Bretton Woods institutions and be timed appropriately, at least five weeks before those meetings, so as to meet the needs of all parties and be conducive to high-level participation, with discussions at the first segment to concentrate on a topic of current interest, to be determined by the President of the Council in consultation with the participants, and the second segment to be organized under the overall theme of "Coherence, coordination and cooperation in the context of the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development" and to include a holistic review of the Monterrey Consensus, with special emphasis on one or two topics to be determined in advance of the meeting by the President of the Council in consultation with the participants; the meeting will result in a President's summary, which should clearly identify key elements of the discussion and be formally presented to all the participants, including the major institutional stakeholders, as appropriate, in a timely manner; increased interaction and coordination at the staff level with the institutions involved, prior to the holding of the Council's special high-level spring meeting, including the possibility of appropriate preparatory sessions, are especially encouraged; the President of the Council, in consultation with Member States, is encouraged to continue to work with the appropriate representatives of the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to improve, inter alia, the format of the Council's high-level spring meeting;

(b) The Economic and Social Council should continue to strengthen its role in promoting coherence, coordination and cooperation in the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development and as a forum for multi-stakeholder involvement; consideration of the agenda item on financing for development should be given more prominence in the work of the annual substantive session of the Council and should be allotted up to two full days within its four-week annual session, and the Council should normally adopt a substantive resolution, taking into account, inter alia, the outcome of the preceding high-level spring meeting;

(c) The Economic and Social Council recommends that the General Assembly should also give more prominence to its annual agenda item entitled "Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference", and may also wish to reaffirm the importance of its biennial high-level dialogues on financing for development as the intergovernmental focal point for the general follow-up to the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference, placing a particular emphasis on new challenges and emerging issues;

(d) The Secretariat should continue to ensure that all documents relevant to the agenda item on financing for development are made available in a timely manner, both to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly; to further enhance the quality of its reports, the Secretariat should continue to make full use of all existing analytical work and relevant data, including those available from the institutional stakeholders and the specialized agencies;

(e) Participation in this strengthened process will continue to be open to all the relevant financing for development stakeholders, including specialized agencies, funds and programmes, regional commissions, other international organizations, civil society entities and business sector groups, through application of the traditional financing for development accreditation and participation modalities and prominent experts may also be invited to provide inputs to the discussions;

(f) Seminars, panel discussions and briefings may be organized as part of the preparations for, and contribution to, the above events in order to raise visibility, attract interest and participation and promote substantive discussions on a continuing basis; there could be the reinitiation of a programme of multi-stakeholder consultations, including civil society and the private sector, by the Financing for Development Office of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, drawing on a broad range of financing for development-related topics, as well as a wider and more effective use of the financing for development web page as an information tool;

(g) The Department of Economic and Social Affairs, and especially the Financing for Development Office, are encouraged to maintain a regular interaction at the staff level with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in the interest of greater coherence, coordination and cooperation, each acting in accordance with its respective intergovernmental mandate, for their mutual benefit;

7. *Reiterates its appeal* to Member States and other potential donors to consider contributing generously to the Financing for Development Trust Fund, which would facilitate the carrying out of many of the activities outlined above;

8. *Underscores* that the modalities of the financing for development follow-up process should be reviewed, as appropriate, within a time frame to be determined by the General Assembly.

45th plenary meeting
31 July 2009

2009/31

Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Brussels Declaration[145] and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,[146]

Recalling also its decision 2001/320 of 24 October 2001, in which it decided to establish, under the regular agenda item entitled "Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the major United Nations conferences and summits", a regular sub-item entitled "Review and coordination of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010",

Reaffirming the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of its substantive session of 2009, on the theme "Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to global public health",[147]

Recalling the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of its substantive session of 2004 on the theme "Resources mobilization and enabling environment for poverty eradication in the context of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010",[148]

Recognizing the outcome document of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development,[149]

Taking note of the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development of 2008,[150]

Recalling its resolution 2008/37 of 25 July 2008 on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the decade 2001-2010,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 63/227 of 19 December 2008, in which the Assembly decided to convene, at a high level in 2011, the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,

Recalling further the declaration[151] adopted by Heads of State and Government and heads of delegations participating in the high-level meeting of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly on the midterm comprehensive global review of the implementation of the Programme of Action, in which they recommitted themselves to addressing the special needs of the least developed countries by making progress towards the goals of poverty eradication, peace and development,

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[145] A/CONF.191/13, chap. I.

[146] Ibid., chap. II.

[147] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/64/3/Rev.1), chap. III.

[148] Ibid., *Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/59/3/Rev.1), chap. III, para. 49.

[149] General Assembly resolution 63/303, annex.

[150] General Assembly resolution 63/239, annex.

[151] See General Assembly resolution 61/1.

Emphasizing that the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries should strengthen concerted global actions in support of the least developed countries,

1. *Takes note* of the annual progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010;[152]

2. *Notes* the economic and social progress of many least developed countries in recent years, which has led to the fact that a number of countries are proceeding towards graduation from the list of least developed countries and that some of them are on track to achieving the growth and investment targets of the Programme of Action by 2010,

3. *Remains concerned*, however, about the uneven and insufficient progress achieved in the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010[146] at a time when the international community has embarked on the preparation for the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, which will undertake a comprehensive appraisal of its implementation, and stresses the urgent need to address areas of weakness in its implementation and the continued precarious socio-economic situation in many least developed countries through a strong commitment to the objectives, goals and targets of the Programme of Action;

4. *Expresses its deep concern* that the number of people living in extreme poverty remains significantly high in the least developed countries, while an increasing number of people are at risk of malnutrition, in particular children and women, and recognizes that there are important linkages between development, poverty eradication and gender equality;

5. *Expresses concern* about the severe impact of the global economic and financial crisis on developing countries and recognizes that the social and economic progress achieved during recent years, particularly on the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, is now threatened in developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, and resolves to strive to combine short-term responses to meet the immediate impact of the financial and economic crisis, particularly on the most vulnerable countries, with medium- and long-term responses;

6. *Encourages* the United Nations system organizations, the Bretton Woods institutions, bilateral and multilateral donors and other development partners, in view of the global crises, to assist the least developed countries in respect of translating goals and targets of the Programme of Action into concrete actions in the light of their national development priorities and to collaborate with and provide support to, as appropriate, the relevant national development forums and follow-up mechanisms;

7. *Reaffirms* that progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action will require effective implementation of national policies and priorities for the sustained economic growth and sustainable development of the least developed countries, as well as strong and committed partnership between those countries and their development partners;

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[152] A/64/80-E/2009/79.

8. *Underlines* the fact that, for the further implementation of the Programme of Action, the least developed countries and their development partners must be guided by an integral approach, a broader genuine partnership, country ownership, market considerations and results-oriented actions encompassing:

(a) Fostering a people-centred policy framework;

(b) Ensuring good governance at both the national and international levels as essential for the implementation of the commitments embodied in the Programme of Action;

(c) Building human and institutional capacities;

(d) Building productive capacities to make globalization work for the least developed countries;

(e) Enhancing the role of trade in development;

(f) Reducing vulnerability and protecting the environment;

(g) Mobilizing financial resources;

9. *Urges* the least developed countries to strengthen country ownership in the implementation of the Programme of Action by, inter alia, translating its goals and targets into specific measures within their national development frameworks and poverty eradication strategies, including, where they exist, poverty reduction strategy papers, promoting broad-based and inclusive dialogue on development with relevant stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, and enhancing domestic resource mobilization and aid management;

10. *Urges* development partners to fully implement, in a timely manner, commitments in the Programme of Action and to exercise individual best efforts to continue to increase their financial and technical support for its implementation;

11. *Reiterates* its invitation to all development and trading partners to support the implementation of the transition strategy of countries graduating from the list of least developed countries, to avoid any abrupt reductions in either official development assistance or technical assistance provided to the graduated country and to consider extending to the graduated country trade preferences previously made available as a result of least developed country status or reducing them in a phased manner;

12. *Welcomes with appreciation* the generous offers of the Governments of Austria and Turkey to host the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, to be held in 2011;

13. *Reiterates* the decision of the General Assembly in its resolution 63/227 that the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States would be the focal point for the preparations for the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in accordance with mandates given in Assembly resolution 56/227 of 24 December 2001, to ensure that those preparations are carried out effectively and to mobilize and coordinate the active involvement of the organizations of the United Nations system;

14. *Reiterates also its invitation* to the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other relevant multilateral organizations to provide

full support to and cooperation with the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take appropriate measures for the preparation for the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries as well as for the implementation of the advocacy strategy on the effective and timely implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,[153] in coordination with all relevant stakeholders;

16. *Requests also* the Secretary-General to ensure the active involvement of the organizations of the United Nations system in the preparatory process for the Conference in a coordinated and coherent manner, inter alia, by making use of the existing coordination mechanisms of the United Nations system;

17. *Reiterates* the request of the General Assembly that the organizations of the United Nations system provide, and *invites* the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and other relevant international and regional organizations, within their respective mandates, to provide, necessary support and actively contribute to the preparatory process for the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and to the Conference itself;

18. *Expresses its concern* about the insufficiency of resources in the trust fund established for the participation of the least developed countries in the annual review of the implementation of the Programme of Action by the Council, and expresses its appreciation to those countries that have made voluntary contributions;

19. *Reiterates* the critical importance of the participation of Government representatives from the least developed countries in the annual review of the Programme of Action by the Council, invites donor countries to continue to support the participation of two representatives from each least developed country in the annual review of the implementation of the Programme of Action, including by contributing, in an adequate and timely manner, to the special trust fund, and requests the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources in order to ensure that the trust fund is adequately resourced and to provide information on the status of the trust fund;

20. *Reiterates also* its request to the Secretary-General to include least developed country issues in all relevant reports in the economic, social and related fields in order to ensure follow-up to their development in the broader context of the world economy and contribute to preventing their marginalization while promoting their further integration into the world economy;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit an analytical and results-oriented annual progress report on the further implementation of the Programme of Action and to make available adequate resources, within existing resources, for the preparation of such a report.

45th plenary meeting
31 July 2009

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[153] See A/62/322.

2009/32
African countries emerging from conflict

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2008/30 of 25 July 2008,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Chairman of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission for providing insights and information on post-conflict recovery, based on the engagement of the Commission with the countries in its agenda, and urges the Commission to continue to strengthen its support for peacebuilding processes in the African countries placed in its agenda;

2. *Invites* the Chairman of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission to continue to inform it on best practices, particularly on lessons learned from its experiences, that are relevant for addressing the economic and social challenges of peacebuilding in other African countries emerging from conflict;

3. *Invites* the Peacebuilding Commission to strengthen its cooperation with the Economic and Social Council, including through an enhanced dialogue between the Council and the Chairpersons of the Commission's country-specific configurations;

4. *Decides* to consider this matter at its substantive session of 2010 under the agenda item entitled "African countries emerging from conflict".

45th plenary meeting
31 July 2009

2009/33
Support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations

The Economic and Social Council,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General[154] and the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council containing the information submitted by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system on their activities with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[155]

Having heard the statement by the representative of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[156]

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960, the resolutions of the Special Committee and other relevant resolutions and decisions, including, in particular, Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/15 of 24 July 2008,

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[154] A/64/62.

[155] E/2009/69.

[156] See E/2009/SR.39.

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union, the Pacific Islands Forum and the Caribbean Community,

Conscious of the need to facilitate the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[157]

Welcoming the current participation, in their capacity as observers, of those Non-Self-Governing Territories that are associate members of the regional commissions in the world conferences in the economic and social sphere, subject to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions, including resolutions and decisions of the Assembly and the Special Committee on specific Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Noting that only some specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system have been involved in providing assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Welcoming the assistance extended to Non-Self-Governing Territories by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme,

Stressing that, because the development options of the small island Non-Self-Governing Territories are limited, they face special challenges in planning for and implementing sustainable development, and that they will be constrained in meeting those challenges without the continuing cooperation and assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system,

Stressing also the importance of securing the necessary resources for funding expanded programmes of assistance for the peoples concerned and the need to enlist the support of all the major funding institutions within the United Nations system in that regard,

Reaffirming the mandates of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all appropriate measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions,

Expressing its appreciation to the African Union, the Pacific Islands Forum, the Caribbean Community and other regional organizations for the continued cooperation and assistance they have extended to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in that regard,

Expressing its conviction that closer contacts and consultations between and among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional organizations help to facilitate the effective formulation of programmes of assistance for the peoples concerned,

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[157] General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

Mindful of the imperative need to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization,

Bearing in mind the extremely fragile economies of the small island Non-Self-Governing Territories and their vulnerability to natural disasters, such as hurricanes, cyclones and sea-level rise, and recalling the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 63/103 of 5 December 2008, entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

1. *Takes note* of the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council,[155] and endorses the observations and suggestions arising therefrom;

2. *Also takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[154]

3. *Recommends* that all States intensify their efforts within the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

4. *Reaffirms* that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute to the implementation of the Declaration and all other relevant General Assembly resolutions;

5. *Also reaffirms* that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the aspirations of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories to exercise their right to self-determination entails, as a corollary, the extension of all appropriate assistance to those peoples;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have continued to cooperate with the United Nations and the regional and subregional organizations in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and requests all of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to implement the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

7. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and international and regional organizations to examine and review conditions in each Non-Self-Governing Territory so that they may take appropriate measures to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories;

8. *Urges* those specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system that have not yet provided assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories to do so as soon as possible;

9. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and regional organizations to strengthen existing

measures of support and to formulate appropriate programmes of assistance to the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories, within the framework of their respective mandates, in order to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories;

10. *Recommends* that the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system formulate, with the active cooperation of the regional organizations concerned, concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and submit those proposals to their governing and legislative organs;

11. *Also recommends* that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system continue to review, at the regular meetings of their governing bodies, the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

12. *Welcomes* the preparation by the Department of Public Information and the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat, in consultation with the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, of an informational leaflet on assistance programmes available to the Non-Self-Governing Territories and its updated 2009 online version, and requests that they be disseminated as widely as possible;

13. *Also welcomes* the continuing efforts made by the United Nations Development Programme in maintaining a close liaison between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, including the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, and in providing assistance to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

14. *Encourages* the Non-Self-Governing Territories to take steps to establish and/or strengthen disaster preparedness and management institutions and policies;

15. *Requests* the administering Powers concerned to facilitate, when appropriate, the participation of appointed and elected representatives of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the relevant meetings and conferences of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions, including the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee, on specific Territories, so that they may benefit from the related activities of those agencies and organizations;

16. *Recommends* that all Governments intensify their efforts within the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to accord priority to the question of providing assistance to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

17. *Draws the attention* of the Special Committee to the present resolution and to the discussion held on the subject at the substantive session of 2009 of the Economic and Social Council;

18. *Recalls* the adoption by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean of its resolution 574 (XXVII) of 16 May 1998,[158] in which the Commission called for the necessary mechanisms for its associate members, including the Non-Self-Governing Territories, to participate, subject to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, in the special sessions of the Assembly convened to review and assess the implementation of the plans of action of those United Nations world conferences in which the Territories had originally participated in their capacity as observers, and in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies;

19. *Requests* the President of the Economic and Social Council to continue to maintain close contact on these matters with the Chairman of the Special Committee and to report thereon to the Council;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of the present resolution, paying particular attention to cooperation and integration arrangements for maximizing the efficiency of the assistance activities undertaken by various organizations of the United Nations system, and to report thereon to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2010;

21. *Decides* to keep the above questions under continuous review.

45th plenary meeting
31 July 2009

2009/34

Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 63/201 of 19 December 2008,

Recalling also its resolution 2008/31 of 25 July 2008,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force and recalling relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 252 (1968) of 21 May 1968, 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling the resolutions of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, including ES-10/13 of 21 October 2003, ES-10/14 of 8 December 2003, ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004 and ES-10/17 of 15 December 2006,

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[159] to the

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[158] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998, Supplement No. 21* (E/1998/41), chap. III, sect. G.

[159] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[160] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[160] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[161] and affirming that these human rights instruments must be respected in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as in the occupied Syrian Golan,

Stressing the importance of the revival of the Middle East peace process on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 425 (1978), 1397 (2002), 1515 (2003), 1544 (2004) and 1850 (2008), the principle of land for peace, and the Arab Peace Initiative,[162] as affirmed in the Arab Summit in Doha, as well as compliance with the agreements reached between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of peoples under foreign occupation over their natural resources, and expressing concern in this regard about the exploitation of natural resources by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan,

Convinced that the Israeli occupation has gravely impeded the efforts to achieve sustainable development and a sound economic environment in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, and expressing grave concern about the consequent deterioration of economic and living conditions,

Gravely concerned in this regard about Israel's continuation of settlement activities and other related measures in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, particularly in and around occupied East Jerusalem, as well as in the occupied Syrian Golan, in violation of international humanitarian law and relevant United Nations resolutions,

Gravely concerned also by the serious repercussions on the economic and social conditions of the Palestinian people caused by Israel's construction of the wall and its associated regime inside the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, and the resulting violation of their economic and social rights, including the right to work, to health, to education, to property and to an adequate standard of living,

Recalling in this regard the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*,[163] and General Assembly resolution ES-10/15, and stressing the need to comply with the obligations mentioned therein,

Expressing grave concern at the extensive destruction by Israel, the occupying Power, of properties, including homes, economic institutions, agricultural lands and orchards, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and, in particular, in connection with its construction of the wall, contrary to international law, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem,

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[160] See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[161] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

[162] A/56/1026-S/2002/932, annex II, resolution 14/221.

[163] A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1.

Expressing grave concern also over the continued policy of home demolitions and displacement of the population in and around occupied East Jerusalem in particular, as well as measures to further isolate the city from its natural Palestinian environs, including through the accelerated construction of settlements, construction of the wall and imposition of checkpoints, which have seriously exacerbated the already dire socio-economic situation being faced by the Palestinian population,

Expressing grave concern further about continuing Israeli military operations and the continuing Israeli policy of closures and severe restrictions on the movement of persons and goods, including humanitarian personnel as well as food, medical, fuel and other essential supplies, via the imposition of crossing closures, checkpoints and a permit regime throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the consequent negative impact on the socio-economic situation of the Palestinian people, which remains that of dire humanitarian crisis, particularly in the Gaza Strip, where grave hardships continue to mount as a result of Israel's imposition of a blockade and siege as collective punishment of the entire civilian population,

Deploring the Israeli military aggression against the Gaza Strip that was launched on 27 December 2008, which caused heavy casualties among civilians, including hundreds of children and women, and widespread damage to homes, vital infrastructure, hospitals, schools and several United Nations facilities, gravely impacting the provision of vital health and social services to Palestinian women and their families, and in this regard calling for the expeditious commencement of the reconstruction process in the Gaza Strip with the assistance of the donor countries, including the disbursement of funds pledged in the International Conference in Support of the Palestinian Economy for the Reconstruction of Gaza, held in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, in March 2009,

Gravely concerned by various reports of the United Nations and specialized agencies regarding the almost total aid dependency caused by prolonged border closures, inordinate rates of unemployment, widespread poverty and severe humanitarian hardships, including food insecurity and rising health-related problems, including high levels of malnutrition, among the Palestinian people, especially children, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Expressing grave concern at the increasing number of deaths and injuries of civilians, including children and women, and emphasizing that the Palestinian civilian population must be protected in accordance with international humanitarian law,

Emphasizing the importance of the safety and well-being of all civilians, and calling for the cessation of all acts of violence, including all acts of terror, provocation, incitement and destruction and all firing of rockets,

Conscious of the urgent need for the reconstruction and development of the economic and social infrastructure of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as the urgent need to address the dire humanitarian crisis facing the Palestinian people, *Commending* the important work being done by the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the donor community in support of the economic and social development of the Palestinian people, as well as the assistance being provided in the humanitarian field,

Recognizing the efforts being undertaken by the Palestinian Authority, with international support, to rebuild, reform and strengthen its damaged institutions and promote good governance, and emphasizing the need to preserve the Palestinian institutions and infrastructure and to ameliorate economic and social conditions,

Stressing the importance of national unity among the Palestinian people and emphasizing the need for the respect and preservation of the territorial integrity and unity of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Calling on both parties to fulfil their obligations under the road map[164] in cooperation with the Quartet,

1. *Calls for* the lifting of all mobility restrictions imposed on the Palestinian people, including those arising from ongoing Israeli military operations and the multilayered closures system, and for other urgent measures to be taken to alleviate the desperate humanitarian situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, especially in the Gaza Strip;

2. *Stresses* the need to preserve the national unity and the territorial integrity of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and to guarantee the freedom of movement of persons and goods throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as to and from the outside world;

3. *Demands* that Israel comply with the Protocol on Economic Relations between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization signed in Paris on 29 April 1994;[165]

4. *Calls upon* Israel to restore and replace civilian properties, vital infrastructure, agricultural lands and governmental institutions that have been damaged or destroyed as a result of its military operations in the Occupied Palestinian Territory;

5. *Reiterates the call* for the full implementation of the Agreement on Movement and Access of 15 November 2005, particularly the urgent and uninterrupted reopening of all crossings into the Gaza Strip, including the Rafah and Karni crossings, which is crucial to ensuring the passage of foodstuffs and essential supplies, including construction materials and adequate fuel supplies, as well as to ensuring the unhindered access of the United Nations and related agencies to and within the Occupied Palestinian Territory;

6. *Calls upon* all parties to respect the rules of international humanitarian law, and to refrain from violence against the civilian population in accordance with the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;[159]

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[164] S/2003/529, annex.

[165] See A/49/180-S/1994/727, annex, entitled "Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area", annex IV.

7. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and the Arab population of the occupied Syrian Golan to all their natural and economic resources, and calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, not to exploit, endanger or cause loss or depletion of these resources;

8. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to cease its destruction of homes and properties, economic institutions and agricultural lands and orchards in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as in the occupied Syrian Golan;

9. *Also calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to end immediately its exploitation of natural resources, including water and mining resources, and to cease the dumping of all kinds of waste materials in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, which gravely threaten their natural resources, namely, the water and land resources, and present a serious environmental hazard and health threat to the civilian populations, and also calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to remove all obstacles that obstruct implementation of critical environmental projects, including the sewage treatment plants in the Gaza Strip;

10. *Reaffirms* that the construction and expansion of Israeli settlements and related infrastructure in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan, are illegal and constitute a major obstacle to economic and social development, and calls for the full cessation of all settlement and settlement-related activity, including all measures aimed at advancing the illegal settlement campaign, in compliance with relevant Security Council resolutions and international law, including the Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War;[159]

11. *Also reaffirms* that Israel's ongoing construction of the wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, is contrary to international law and is isolating East Jerusalem, fragmenting the West Bank and seriously debilitating the economic and social development of the Palestinian people, and calls in this regard for full compliance with the legal obligations mentioned in the 9 July 2004 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice[163] and in General Assembly resolution ES-10/15;

12. *Calls upon* Israel to comply with the provisions of the Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in Time of War and to facilitate visits of the Syrian citizens of the occupied Syrian Golan whose family members reside in their mother homeland, the Syrian Arab Republic, via the Qunaitra entrance;

13. *Emphasizes* the importance of the work of United Nations organizations and agencies and of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority;

14. *Reiterates* the importance of the revival of the peace process on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 425 (1978), 1397 (2002), 1515 (2003), 1544 (2004) and 1850 (2008), and the Madrid Conference, the principle of land for peace, and the Arab Peace Initiative,[162] as well as compliance with the agreements reached between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, in order to

pave the way for the establishment of the independent Palestinian State and the achievement of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the present resolution and to continue to include in the report of the United Nations Special Coordinator an update on the living conditions of the Palestinian people, in collaboration with relevant United Nations agencies;

16. *Decides* to include the item entitled "Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan" in the agenda of its substantive session of 2010.

45th plenary meeting
31 July 2009

2009/35
Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its eleventh session

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 59/209 of 20 December 2004 on a smooth transition strategy for countries graduating from the list of least developed countries,

Recalling also its resolutions 2007/34 and 2007/35 of 27 July 2007,

Expressing its conviction that no country graduating from the least developed countries category should have its positive development disrupted or reversed, but should be able to continue and sustain its progress and development,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its eleventh session;[166]

2. *Requests* the Committee, at its twelfth session, to examine and make recommendations on the themes chosen by the Economic and Social Council for the high-level segment of its substantive session of 2010;

3. *Takes note* of the proposals made by the Committee regarding its future work programme;[167]

4. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Committee that Equatorial Guinea be graduated from the list of least developed countries;[168]

5. *Recommends* that the General Assembly take note of the recommendation of the Committee that Equatorial Guinea be graduated from the list of least developed countries;

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[166] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 13* (E/2009/33).

[167] Ibid., chap. VI.

[168] Ibid., chap. V, sect. C, para. 20.

6. *Reiterates* the importance for development partners to implement concrete measures in support of the transition strategy of ensuring durable graduation;

7. *Requests* the Committee to monitor the development progress of countries graduating from the list of least developed countries and to include its findings in its annual report to the Economic and Social Council;

8. *Invites* the Chairperson and, as necessary, other members of the Committee to continue the practice of reporting orally on the work of the Committee.

45th plenary meeting
31 July 2009

Decisions

2009/201 D
Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council

At its 38th plenary meeting, on 27 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Elections

Commission on Population and Development

The Council elected **Portugal** for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting (held in 2010) of the Commission's forty-fourth session and expiring at the close of the Commission's forty-seventh session, in 2014.

Commission on Science and Technology for Development

The Council elected **Bulgaria** to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Commission for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2010.

Executive Board of the World Food Programme

The Council elected **France** and **Luxembourg** for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2010.

Committee for the United Nations Population Award

The Council elected **Nicaragua** for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2010.

The Council further postponed the election of two members from African States, two members from Asian States, one member from Eastern European States and one member from Western European and other States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2010.

Nomination

Committee for Programme and Coordination

The Council nominated **Haiti** for election by the General Assembly for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2010.

The Council further postponed the nomination of one member from Western European and other States for election by the General Assembly for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2010.

Appointments

Committee for Development Policy

The Council appointed the following 23 experts for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2010: Bina **Agarwal** (India), Mary Helena **Allegretti** (Brazil), José Antonio **Alonso** (Spain), Alice **Amsden** (United States of America), Lourdes **Arizpe** (Mexico), Kwesi **Botchwey** (Ghana), Giovanni Andrea **Cornia** (Italy), Ricardo **Ffrench-Davis** (Chile), Sakiko **Fukuda-Parr** (Japan), Norman **Girvan** (Jamaica), Philippe **Hein** (Mauritius), Mulu **Ketsela** (Ethiopia), Wahiduddin **Mahmud** (Bangladesh), Amina **Mama** (South Africa), Thandika **Mkwandawire** (Sweden), Adil **Najam** (Pakistan), Hans **Opschoor** (Netherlands), Pasuk **Phongpaichit** (Thailand), Vladimir **Popov** (Russian Federation), Fatima **Sadiqi** (Morocco), Frances **Stewart** (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Milica **Uvalic** (Serbia) and **Yu** Yongding (China).

The Council postponed the appointment of one expert for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2010.

Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

The Council took note of the appointment by the Secretary-General of the following 25 experts for a four-year term expiring on 30 June 2013: Kwame **Adjei-Djan** (Ghana), Sae Joon **Ahn** (Republic of Korea), Farida **Amjad** (Pakistan), Keiji **Aoyama** (Japan), Bernell L. **Arrindell** (Barbados), Noureddine **Bensouda** (Morocco), Claudine **Devillet** (Belgium), El Hadj Ibrahima **Diop** (Senegal), Amr **El Monayer** (Egypt), Miguel **Ferré Navarrete** (Spain), Juerg **Giraudi** (Switzerland), Mansor **Hassan** (Malaysia), Liselott **Kana** (Chile), Anita **Kapur** (India), Wolfgang Karl **Lasars** (Germany), Tizhong **Liao** (China), Henry John **Louie** (United States of America), Enrico **Martino** (Italy), Robin **Oliver** (New Zealand), Ifueko **Omoigui Okauru** (Nigeria), Iskra Georgieva **Slavcheva** (Bulgaria), Stig B. **Sollund** (Norway), Marcos Aurelio Pereira **Valadao** (Brazil), Ronald Peter **van der Merwe** (South Africa) and Armando Lara **Yaffar** (Mexico).

2009/213

Agenda and organization of work for the substantive session of 2009 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 8th plenary meeting, on 6 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council adopted the agenda for its substantive session of 2009[1] and approved the programme of work of the session[2] and the list of documents for the session.[3] At the same meeting, on the recommendation of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, the Council approved the requests made by non-governmental organizations to be heard by the Council at its substantive session of 2009 under agenda item 2.[4]

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[1] E/2009/100 and Corr.1.

[2] E/2009/L.8.

[3] E/2009/L.9 and E/2009/CRP.1.

[4] E/2009/107.

2009/214
Operational activities for development

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 22 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolution 63/232 of 19 December 2008, in which the Assembly, inter alia, decided to hold its next comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system in 2012 and subsequent reviews on a quadrennial basis, recommends that the General Assembly, at its sixty-fourth session, request the Secretary-General to postpone to its sixty-seventh session the submission, through the Economic and Social Council, of the comprehensive analysis of the implementation of Assembly resolution 62/208 of 19 December 2007, to be prepared in accordance with the guidance contained in paragraph 143 thereof.

2009/215
Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 22 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council decided to take note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the National Execution of Technical Cooperation Projects;[5]

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on actions taken by the executive boards and governing bodies of the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies in the area of simplification and harmonization of the United Nations development system;[6]

(c) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its first, second and annual sessions of 2008;[7]

(d) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund on its work during 2008;[8]

(e) Report to the Economic and Social Council of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund;[9]

(f) Annual report to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations Children's Fund;[10]

(g) Annual report of the World Food Programme for 2008.[11]

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[5] E/2009/103.

[6] E/2009/61.

[7] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2008, Supplement No. 14* (E/2008/34/Rev.1).

[8] Ibid., *Supplement No. 15* (E/2008/35).

[9] E/2009/5.

[10] E/2009/6-E/ICEF/2009/3.

[11] E/2009/14.

(h) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on the work of its 2009 first regular session;[12]

(i) Addendum to the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on the work of its first regular session of 2009: joint meeting of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme;[13]

(j) Report of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme on its first and second regular sessions and annual session of 2008;[14]

(k) Extract from the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its 2009 annual session (8-10 June 2009): decisions adopted by the Executive Board at its annual session of 2009.[15]

2009/216

Report of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation on its sixteenth session

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 22 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer consideration of the report of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation on its sixteenth session[16] to the substantive session of the Council of 2010.

2009/217

Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with reports of coordination bodies

At its 35th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council decided to take note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its forty-ninth session, New York, 8 June-2 July 2009;[17]

(b) Annual overview report of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination for 2008/2009.[18]

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[12] E/2009/34 (Part I)-E/ICEF/2009/7 (Part I).

[13] E/2009/34 (Part I)/Add.1-E/ICEF/2009/7 (Part I)/Add.1.

[14] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 16* (E/2009/36).

[15] E/2009/L.11.

[16] A/63/39.

[17] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 16.*

[18] E/2009/67.

2009/218

Provisional calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields for 2010 and 2011

At its 35th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council decided to approve the provisional calendar of conferences and meetings for 2010 and 2011 in the economic, social and related fields.[19]

2009/219

Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its twelfth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the thirteenth session of the Commission

At its 36th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its twelfth session;[20]

(b) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the thirteenth session of the Commission as set out below:

Provisional agenda and documentation for the thirteenth session of the Commission

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

2. Progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

3. Priority themes:

    (a) Improvements and innovations in existing financing mechanisms;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

    (b) New and emerging technologies.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

4. Presentation of reports on science, technology and innovation policy reviews.

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[19] E/2009/L.10.

[20] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 11* (E/2009/31).

5. Implementation of and progress made on decisions taken at the twelfth session of the Commission.

6. Election of the Chairperson and other officers for the fourteenth session of the Commission.

7. Provisional agenda and documentation for the fourteenth session of the Commission.

8. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its thirteenth session.

2009/220

Report of the Secretary-General on enhanced cooperation on public policy issues pertaining to the Internet

At its 36th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on enhanced cooperation on public policy issues pertaining to the Internet to its substantive session of 2010.[21]

2009/221

Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 27 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(a) To grant consultative status to the following 64 non-governmental organizations:

Special consultative status

Academy for Educational Development

African Citizens Development Foundation

African Wildlife Foundation

All-China Environment Federation

Ambassadors for Children

American Society of the Italian Legions of Merit

Asia-Pacific Human Rights Information Center

Association malienne d'initiatives et d'actions pour le développement

Association for Women's Career Development in Hungary

Associazione Casa Famiglia Rosetta

Bar Association for International Governmental Organizations

Campaign for Innocent Victims in Conflict

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[21] E/2009/92.

Carmelite NGO

Católicas por el Derecho a Decidir

Centro Regional de Derechos Humanos y Justicia de Género

Coalition nationale de Guinée pour les droits et la citoyenneté des femmes

Colombia Unida por el Respeto al Adulto Mayor

Corporate Accountability International

DARE America

Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development

Ensemble allons dans la paix

Environment Action Association

Fairleigh Dickinson University

Federation of Trade Unions of Ukraine

Fondazione Opera Campana dei Caduti

Foundation for Preventing Youth Violence

Friends of Africa International

Fundación Red Deporte y Cooperación

Gherush92: Committee for Human Rights

Girls Learn International

Global Business Coalition on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria

Global Helping to Advance Women and Children

Human Rights Education Associates

International Association of Medical Colleges

International Center for Innovations in Civic Participation

International Network of Alternative Financial Institutions

IZZA Peace Foundation

Justice for Girls Outreach Society

Open City International Foundation

Organisation pour l'environnement et le développement durable

Reach Out to Asia

Refugee Council of Australia

Servitas Cameroon

Safe Water Africa Community Initiative

Synergie développement et partenariat international

TRIAL

Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey

Verein Südwind Entwicklungspolitik

Vida y Familia de Guadalajara

Viet Nam Peace and Development Foundation

Women and Memory Forum

Women for Women International

Women's Bar Association of the State of New York

Women's Education and Culture Foundation

World Family of Radio Maria

World Lung Foundation

World Political Forum

Roster

Association école de la cause freudienne

Danish 92 Group

International Foundation for Dharma Nature Time

International Game Fish Association

Fundación Mi Casa

Observatoire international des prisons — section française

Share the World's Resources

(b) To reclassify the following three non-governmental organizations from the roster to special consultative status:

Nour Foundation

International Association of Gerontology and Geriatrics

International Movement against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism

(c) To note that the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had taken note of the quadrennial reports of the following 94 non-governmental organizations for the reporting period 2004-2007:

Academic Council on the United Nations System

Action Canada for Population and Development

African Canadian Legal Clinic

Aland Islands Peace Institute

Al-Haq

All India Shah Behram Baug Society for Scientific and Educational Research

Alliance for Arab Women

American Civil Liberties Union

Antonio Restrepo Barco Foundation

Arab Centre for the Independence of the Judiciary and the Legal Profession

Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development

Asian Women in Cooperative Development Forum

Assemblée parlementaire de la francophonie

Association Francois-Xavier Bagnoud

Association of Families and Women in Rural Areas

Bischöfliches Hilfswerk Misereor e.V.

Bochasanwasi Shri Akshar Purushottam Swaminarayan Sanstha

Catholic Institute for International Relations

Center for Justice and International Law

Center for Victims of Torture

Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy

Centre for Social Research

Centro de Estudios Europeos

Chabad: International Jewish Educational and Cultural Network

Comité de Apoyo a los Trabajadores Agricolas

Computer Professionals for Social Responsibility

Cooperative Housing Foundation

Cooperazione e Sviluppo

Cooperazione Internazionale

Corporation of Opportunity and Jointly Action

Cross-Cultural Solutions

Development Promotion Group

Droit à l'energie SOS futur

Egyptian AIDS Society

Endeavour Forum

Family Action Foundation

Federación de Asociaciones de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos

Femmes solidaires

Focus on the Family (Canada)

Foundation for the Social Promotion of Culture

Friends Society in Social Service

Fundación Cultural Baur

Global Foundation for Democracy and Development

Global Policy Forum

Good Neighbours International

Gorakhpur Environmental Action Group

Gran Fraternidad Universal

Help Handicapped International

Hong Kong Federation of Women

Humane Society of the United States

Indigenous Peoples Survival Foundation

Institute for Interreligious Dialogue

International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists

International Association of Penal Law

International Cooperation for Development and Solidarity

International Criminal Defense Attorneys Association

International Federation of Hard of Hearing People

International Movement of Apostolate in the Independent Social Milieus

International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development

International Police Association

International Presentation Association of the Sisters of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary

International Real Estate Federation

International Rescue Committee

International Union for Land Value Taxation and Free Trade

IUS PRIMI VIRI International Association

Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning

Jeunesse horizon

Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace and Justice

Kenya Alliance for the Advancement of Children

Lebanese Welfare Association for the Handicapped

Match International Centre

Médecins du monde (international)

Minnesota Advocates for Human Rights

Mother's Union

Myochikai (Arigatou Foundation)

NGO Health Committee

One World Trust

Partnership for Indigenous Peoples Environment

Peaceways: Young General Assembly

Reach the Children

Red de Educación Popular entre Mujeres

Shinji Shumeikai

Society of Catholic Medical Missionaries

Sulabh International

Turkish Foundation for Combating Soil Erosion, for Reforestation and the Protection of Natural Habitats

VIVAT International

War Veterans Committee

Women's Human Rights International Association

Won-Buddhism Women's Association

World Association of Industrial and Technological Research Organizations

World Conference of Religions for Peace

World Human Dimension

World Youth Alliance

World Youth Foundation

(d) To note that the Committee had decided to close without prejudice consideration of the request for consultative status made by the following four non-governmental organizations:

Canadian Lawyers for International Human Rights

International Centre for Peace Studies

Social Alert

Women's Business Development Center

(e) To note that the Committee had decided to take note of the withdrawal by the following two non-governmental organizations of their applications for consultative status:

Africa Action

National Democratic Institute for International Affairs

2009/222
Outstanding quadrennial reports

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 27 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council took note of the decision of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to submit, at its resumed session, to the Council a list of non-governmental organizations, that have failed to submit their quadrennial reports for two or more consecutive periods, for suspension of their consultative status, after having confirmed that the Secretariat has sent final reminders to those organizations with outstanding reports and has requested each to submit a report covering the preceding four-year period by 1 May 2009, and that the permanent missions of the Member States in which the headquarters of the non-governmental organizations concerned are based have been notified of the final reminders, which clearly indicate the consequent recommendations the Committee shall make to the Council should those non-governmental organizations fail to meet the deadline.

2009/223
Arab Commission for Human Rights

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 27 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council decided to suspend the consultative status of the Arab Commission for Human Rights for one year, and requested the non-governmental organization to submit a list of its members and associates by 1 April 2010, prior to consideration of the reinstatement of its status.

2009/224
Application of the non-governmental organization Associação Brasileira de Gays, Lésbicas e Transgêneros for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 27 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2009 regular session[22] and draft decision IV contained therein,[23] decided to grant special consultative status to the non-governmental organization Associação Brasileira de Gays, Lésbicas e Transgêneros.

2009/225
Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2009 regular session

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 27 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council decided to takes note of the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2009 regular session.[24]

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[22] E/2009/32 (Part I) and Corr.1.

[23] Ibid., sect. I.

[24] E/2009/32 (Part I) and Corr.1.

2009/226
Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 27 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(a) To grant consultative status to the following 36 non-governmental organizations:

Special consultative status

Actions solidaires de soutien aux organisations et d'appui aux libertés

Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority

Amici dei Bambini

Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross Organization

Association des Badinga du Congo

Association pour l'action sociale et le développement

Benin Rural Assistance

Centres d'accueil de l'espoir

Centre d'animation, de formation, de recherche et d'appui au développement

Centre de développement agro-pastoral de Djolu

Centre de formation aux techniques informatiques

Centre national d'information sur les droits des femmes et des familles

Vrienden van Congo

EastWest Institute

FATIMA Women's Network

Fédération européenne des centres de recherche et d'information sur le sectarisme

Feminist League

Femmes autochtones du Québec

Fundación de Ayuda y Promoción de las Culturas Indígenas Rosa Collelldevall

Help for the Andes Foundation

Genève pour les droits de l'homme

Global Volunteer Network Foundation

GAVI Fund

Haiti Mission

Human Security Initiative Organization

International Initiative for Peace

International Institute for the Development of Citizenship

International Association of Women Judges

Smile of a Child

Magnificat Environment

National Youth Council of Russia

Passionists International

Regards de femmes

Volontariato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo

Yukon River Inter-Tribal Watershed Council

Roster

International Information Centre for Terminology

(b) To reclassify the following non-governmental organization from special to general consultative status:

Russian Peace Foundation

(c) To note that the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had taken note of the quadrennial reports of the following 110 organizations for the reporting period 2004-2007:

Aging Research Center

AIDS Information Switzerland

Alan Guttmacher Institute

Alulbayt Foundation

American Psychological Association

American Society for Training and Development

Arab Network for Environment and Development

Armenian Assembly of America

Asia Crime Prevention Foundation

Asia-Japan Women's Resource Centre

Asociación Internacional de Presupuesto Publico

Association de volontaires pour le service international

Center for International Rehabilitation

Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Production of the Argentine Republic

China Association for Science and Technology

China Care and Compassion Society

Comité national d'entraide de la jeunesse et de l'enfance

Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches

Community and Family Services International

Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd

Dogal Hayati Koruma Dernegi: Society for the Protection of Nature

Drug Abuse Information Rehabilitation and Research Centre

EarthRights International

European Intermodal Association

European Network of Policewomen

Finnish Youth Cooperation

Fondation Mohammed V pour la solidarité

Fondazione Giovanni e Francesca Falcone

Foundation ECPAT International

Foundation for Human Rights and Freedoms and Humanitarian Relief

Foundation for the Support of the United Nations

Foundation Partners for Local Development

Fraternité Notre Dame

Front Line: International Foundation for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders

Global Fund for Children

Guyana Responsible Parenthood Association

Hope Worldwide

Human Lactation Center

Indian Social Institute

Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy

Institute for Multicultural Communications, Cooperation and Development

Institute for the Development of Education, Arts and Leisure

Institute of Social Studies Trust

International Association "Znanie"

International Association for the Protection of Intellectual Property

International Astronautical Federation

International Automobile Federation

International Buddhist Relief Organisation

International Catholic Child Bureau

International Catholic Migration Commission

International Council of Environmental Law

International Council on Social Welfare

International Federation of Beekeepers Associations

International HIV/AIDS Alliance

International Native Tradition Interchange

International Planned Parenthood Federation (South Asia region)

International Prisoners Aid Association

International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims

International Youth Hostel Federation

Isis: International Women's Information and Communication Service

Islamic Women's Institute of Iran

Kindernothilfe

Lay Movement for Latin America

Legal Advisory Office for Popular Organizations

Ligue internationale contre le racisme et l'antisémitisme

Links Incorporated

Medecins sans frontières (international)

Minority Rights Group

National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs

National Coalition to Abolish the Death Penalty

National Council of Women of Great Britain

National Council of Women of Thailand

Network of Human Development

Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development

Palestinian Centre for Human Rights

Pax Christi International

Peace Education Foundation

People with Disabilities Uganda

People's Solidarity for Participatory Democracy

Peter Hesse Foundation: Solidarity in Partnership for One World

Planetary Association for Clean Energy

Press Council

Project One

Rehab Group

Research Centre for Feminist Action

Research Institute for Enhancing Women's Lives

Right To Play

Sister to Sister International

Soroptimist International

Turtle Island Restoration Network

UMUT Foundation

United Nations Association of China

Universal Peace Federation

Vie Montante International

Virginia Gildersleeve International Fund

Volontari nel Mondo

Women's Cultural and Social Society

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

Woods Hole Research Center

World Association of the Major Metropolises

World Council of Independent Christian Churches

World Energy Council

World Information Clearing Centre

World Movement of Mothers

World Organization of Former Students of Catholic Education

World Veterans Federation

World Vision Canada

World Vision International

World Wide Fund for Nature

Zayed International Prize for the Environment

(d) To note that the Committee had decided to close without prejudice consideration of the request for consultative status made by the following two non-governmental organizations:

Confederation of Organisations in Road Transport Enforcement

International Coalition for the Decade

(e) To note that the Committee had decided to suspend its consideration of the application for consultative status submitted by the non-governmental organization Ethiopian Human Rights Council;

(f) To note that the Committee had decided to close its consideration of the application for consultative status submitted by the following two non-governmental organizations:

Assistance for a Voluntary Return and Reintegration of African Migrants

Dynamic Christian World Mission Foundation

2009/227
Application of the non-governmental organization Democracy Coalition Project for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 27 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council decided to grant special consultative status to the non-governmental organization Democracy Coalition Project.

2009/228
Non-governmental organizations with outstanding quadrennial reports, listed pursuant to Council resolution 2008/4

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 27 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council decided, in accordance with its resolution 2008/4 of 21 July 2008, to suspend immediately, for a period of one year, the consultative status of the following organizations, and requested the Secretary-General to advise the concerned organizations of their suspension:

Non-governmental organizations with outstanding quadrennial reports, listed pursuant to Council resolution 2008/4

Africa Club for Integrated Development

African Commission of Health and Human Rights Promoters

African Women Jurists Federation

Anti-Apartheid Movement

Arab Towns Organization

Arab Women's Forum

ASEAN Confederation of Women's Organizations

Asian Alliance of Appropriate Technology Practitioners

Asociación Regional de Empresas de Petroleo y Gas Natural en Latinoamerica y el Caribe

Assemblée parlementaire de la francophonie

Association des habitants d'El Mourouj

Association fès-saïss

Association of African Women for Research and Development

Association of Non-Governmental Organizations

Association of Women Entrepreneurs of Small-Scale Industries

Association pour le progrès et la defense des droits des femmes maliennes

Banana Kelly Community Improvement Association

BUSCO: Business Association for the World Social Summit

Centre for the Study of Administration of Relief

Centre of Arab Women for Training and Research

Centro de Investigación Social, Formación y Estudios de la Mujer

Children Australia

Christian Peace Conference

Collectif 95 Maghreb égalité

Comité directeur international sur la promotion économique des femmes rurales

Communication and Development Institute

Communities Forestry and Social Development Organization

Conseil national de la jeunesse et de l'avenir du Maroc

Council of European and Japanese National Shipowners Associations

Council on Economic Priorities

Energy 21

English International Association of Lund (Sweden)

Equilibre

Europe Migrants Associations Council

European Federation of Conference Towns

European Insurance Committee

Food and Disarmament International

Forum for African Women Educationalists

Foundation for the Support of the United Nations

Fundación EcoMediterrania

Geneva International Peace Research Institute

Gram Bharati Samiti

Group for International Solidarity

Inter-African Network for Human Rights and Development

International Association for Feminist Economics

International Association of Civil Servants

International Association of Intercultural Studies

International Commission of Health Professionals for Health and Human Rights

International Council of Human Duties

International Council on Monuments and Sites

International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa

International Geothermal Association

International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights

International Institute for Prevention of Drug Abuse

International Miners Organization

International Organization of Journalists

International Social Science Council

International Society for Criminology

International Society for Research on Aggression

International Society of Postmasters

International Union of Housing Finance Institutions

International Union of Technical Associations and Organisations

International Union of Young Christian Democrats

International Youth Foundation

Latin American Association of Industrial Design

Marine Environmental Research Institute

Mega-Cities Project

National Association for the Protection of the Environment and Green Egypt

National Association of Realtors

National Women's Union of Romania

Pan-African Institute for Development

Private Agencies Collaborating Together

Professional Association of Independent Institutions Concerned with Addiction

Program for Research and Documentation for Sustainable Development

Programme Support Unit Foundation

Publication and Coordination Centre of Islamic Ideology and Sufi-ism

Refugee Policy Group

Réseau femmes africaines et droits humains

Retired and Senior Volunteer Program International

Rural Enterprising as a Community Help

Soroptimist International of Greece

Sto. Nino Organic Farmers

Teenage Mother Civil Association

Treaty Four

Universal Federation of Travel Agents Associations

Wellstart International

Women Action Research and Training Group

Women and Child Development Association

Women in Law and Development in Africa

Women's Political Network of Pennsylvania

World Africa Chamber of Commerce

World Assembly of Youth

World Federation of UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations

World Management Council

2009/229

Dates of and provisional agenda for the 2010 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 27 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Decided that the 2010 regular session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations would be held from 25 January to 3 February 2010 and its resumed 2010 session should be held from 26 May to 4 June 2010;

(b) Approved the provisional agenda for the 2010 session of the Committee as set out below:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations:
    (a) Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification deferred from previous sessions of the Committee;
    (b) New applications for consultative status and new requests for reclassification;
    (c) Applications of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council that have merged with non-governmental organizations without such consultative status.
4. Quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council:

   (a) Deferred quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council;

   (b) Review of quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council.

5. Strengthening of the Non-Governmental Organizations Branch[25] of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat.

6. Review of the methods of work of the Committee: implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31, including the process of accreditation of representatives of non-governmental organizations, and Council decision 1995/304:

   (a) Process of accreditation of representatives of non-governmental organizations;

   (b) Consideration of issues on the agenda of the informal working group;

   (c) Other related matters.

7. Implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/46 and decision 2008/217.

8. Consideration of special reports.

9. General voluntary trust fund in support of the United Nations Non-Governmental Organizations Informal Regional Network.

10. Provisional agenda and documentation for the 2011 session of the Committee.

11. Adoption of the report of the Committee.

2009/230

Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its resumed 2009 session

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 27 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its resumed 2009 session.[26]

2009/231

Venue of the sixty-sixth session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council considered the recommendation of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific to accept the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Korea to host the sixty-sixth session of the Commission, expressed its gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Korea for its generous offer, and approved the holding of the sixty-sixth session of the Commission in Incheon, Republic of Korea, in 2010.

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[25] On 1 May 2009, the Non-Governmental Organizations Section became the Non-Governmental Organizations Branch.

[26] E/2009/32 (Part II).

2009/232

Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-third session and provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-fourth session of the Commission

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-third session and approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-fourth session of the Commission set out below:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Documentation

Annotated provisional agenda and proposed organization of work of the Commission on the Status of Women

3. Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and to the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century":
    (a) Implementation of strategic objectives and action in critical areas of concern, and further actions and initiatives;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the review of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly and its contribution to shaping a gender perspective towards the full realization of the Millennium Development Goals

(b) Emerging issues, trends and new approaches to issues affecting the situation of women or equality between women and men;

(c) Gender mainstreaming, situations and programmatic matters.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on progress in mainstreaming a gender perspective in the development, implementation and evaluation of national policies and programmes, with a particular focus on the priority theme

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of, and assistance to, Palestinian women

Report of the Secretary-General on the release of women and children taken hostage, including those subsequently imprisoned, in armed conflicts

Report of the Secretary-General on ending female genital mutilation

Report of the Secretary-General on the joint workplan of the Division for the Advancement of Women and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Development Fund for Women on the activities of the Fund to eliminate violence against women

Note by the Secretariat transmitting the outcome of the forty-fifth session of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

Note by the Secretariat on the strategic framework for the biennium 2012-2013, subprogramme 2: Gender issues and advancement of women

4. Communications concerning the status of women.

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the list of confidential communications concerning the status of women

5. Follow-up to Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions.

Documentation

Letter from the President of the Economic and Social Council to the Chairperson of the Commission on the Status of Women

Note by the Secretariat as input to the high-level segment of the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council of 2010

6. Provisional agenda for the fifty-fifth session of the Commission.

7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-fourth session.

2009/233

Commemoration of the fifteenth anniversary of the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council decided to recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

> "The General Assembly, recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/9 of 25 July 2006, in which the Council had decided, inter alia, that the Commission on the Status of Women, at its fifty-third session, would discuss the possibility of conducting in 2010 a review of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action[27] and the outcome of the twenty-

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[27] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

third special session of the General Assembly entitled Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century,[28] taking note of Commission resolution 53/1[29] in which the Commission decided to review, at its fifty-fourth session, the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the Assembly entitled Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century, emphasizing the sharing of experiences and good practices, with a view to overcoming remaining obstacles and new challenges, including those related to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, and noting that the Commission, in the same resolution, decided to commemorate the fifteenth anniversary of the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and in that regard recommended, through the Council, that the Assembly hold a commemorative meeting during the fifty-fourth session of the Commission in March 2010, decides to hold the commemorative meeting to mark the fifteenth anniversary of the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action[27] during the fifty-fourth session of the Commission on the Status of Women."

2009/234
Participation of non-governmental organizations in the fifty-fourth session of the Commission on the Status of Women

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council, underlining the significance of the fifty-fourth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, to be held in 2010, which will mark the fifteenth anniversary of the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,[30] the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women[31] and the thirty-fifth anniversary of the holding of the World Conference of the International Women's Year, held in Mexico City from 19 June to 2 July 1975, and noting that the Commission will undertake, at its fifty-fourth session, a review of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century",[32] emphasizing the sharing of experiences and good practices, with a view to overcoming remaining obstacles and new challenges, including those related to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals:[33]

(a) Decided, on an exceptional basis, to invite those non-governmental organizations that were accredited either to the Fourth World Conference on Women or to the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly to attend the fifty-fourth session of the Commission on the Status of Women and, in this context, requested that the list of those non-governmental organizations to be invited be circulated to Member States by the end of August 2009;

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[28] General Assembly resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

[29] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 7* (E/2009/27), chap. I, sect. E.

[30] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[31] *Report of the World Conference to Renew and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

[32] General Assembly resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

[33] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 7* (E/2009/27), chap. I, sect. E, resolution 53/1.

(b) Urged that, in recognition of the importance of equitable geographical representation of non-governmental organizations in the fifty-fourth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, relevant bodies of the United Nations system should assist those non-governmental organizations, in particular non-governmental organizations from developing countries, including the least developed countries, and countries with economies in transition, which do not have the resources needed to participate in the fifty-fourth session of the Commission.

2009/235

Dates of the meetings of the Commission on Sustainable Development during its 2010/2011 cycle

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 29 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council decided that the eighteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (review session) should take place from 3 to 14 May 2010, the intergovernmental preparatory meeting for the nineteenth session of the Commission should take place from 21 to 25 February 2011 and the nineteenth session of the Commission (policy session) should take place from 2 to 13 May 2011.

2009/236

Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its seventeenth session and provisional agenda for the eighteenth session of the Commission

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 29 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its seventeenth session and approved the provisional agenda for the eighteenth session of the Commission as set out below:

Provisional agenda

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Thematic cluster for the implementation cycle 2010-2011 — review session:
   (a) Transport;
   (b) Chemicals;
   (c) Waste management;
   (d) Mining.

4. A 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns.
5. Provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of the Commission.
6. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its eighteenth session.

2009/237
Report of the Statistical Commission on its fortieth session and provisional agenda and dates for the forty-first session of the Commission

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 29 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Statistical Commission on its fortieth session;

(b) Decided that the forty-first session of the Commission should be held in New York from 23 to 26 February 2010;

(c) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-first session of the Commission as set out below:

Provisional agenda for the forty-first session of the Commission

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Documentation

Provisional agenda and annotations

Note by the Secretariat on the organization of the work of the session

Note by the Secretariat on the state of preparation of documentation for the session

3. Programme review: quality assurance frameworks.

Documentation

Report of the programme reviewer

4. Demographic and social statistics:

(a) Population and housing censuses;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(b) Employment statistics;

Documentation

Report of the International Labour Organization

(c) Social statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(d) Statistics on drugs and drug use and crime statistics;

Documentation

Report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

(e) Washington Group on Disability Measurement;

Documentation

Report of the Washington Group

(f) Migration statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(g) Culture statistics;

Documentation

Report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

(h) Gender statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

5. Economic statistics:

(a) National accounts;

Documentation

Report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts

(b) Agricultural statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Friends of the Chair on agricultural statistics

Report of the Wye Group on statistics on rural development and agriculture household income

(c) Industrial statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(d) International merchandise trade statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(e) Statistics of international trade in services;

Documentation

Report of the Task Force on Statistics of International Trade in Services

(f) Statistics of services;

Documentation

Report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on Services Statistics

Report of the Voorburg Group on Service Statistics

(g) Tourism statistics;

Documentation

Report of the World Tourism Organization

(h) Finance statistics;

Documentation

Report of the International Monetary Fund

(i) International Comparison Programme;

Documentation

Report of the World Bank

(j) Ottawa Group on Price Indexes;

Documentation

Report of the Ottawa Group

(k) Delhi Group on Informal Sector Statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Delhi Group

(l) Integrated economic statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(m) Information and communication technologies statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Partnership on Measuring Information and Communication Technologies for Development

6. Natural resources and environment statistics:

(a) Environmental statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on Environment Statistics

(b) Environmental accounting;

Documentation

Report of the Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting

Report of the London Group on Environmental Accounting

(c) Climate change statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

7. Activities not classified by field:

(a) World Statistics Day;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(b) Coordination and integration of statistical programmes;

Documentation

Report of the Committee on the Coordination of Statistical Activities

(c) International economic and social classifications;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(d) Development indicators;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(e) Follow-up to Economic and Social Council policy decisions;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(f) Regional statistical development;

Documentation

Report of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

8. Programme questions (United Nations Statistics Division).

9. Provisional agenda and dates for the forty-second session of the Commission.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat containing the draft provisional agenda for the forty-second session of the Commission

Note by the Secretariat on the draft multi-year programme of work of the Commission

10. Report of the Commission on its forty-first session.

2009/238
Human settlements

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 29 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its relevant resolutions on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda,[34] and having considered the recommendations of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, including the recommendation contained in resolution 22/9 of the Programme[35] addressed to the Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda;[36]

(b) Decided to transmit the report to the General Assembly for consideration at its sixty-fourth session;

(c) Requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda for consideration by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2010.

2009/239
Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-second session and provisional agenda for its forty-third session

At its 42nd meeting, on 29 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council:

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[34] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3-14 June 1996* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.6), chap. I, resolution 2, annex II.

[35] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 8* (A/64/8), annex I.

[36] E/2009/80.

(a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-second session;[37]

(b) Approved the provisional agenda for the forty-third session of the Commission as set out below:

1. Election of officers.[38]

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

   Documentation

   Provisional agenda for the forty-third session of the Commission

   Note by the Secretariat on the organization of the work of the session

   Report of the Bureau of the Commission on its intersessional meetings

3. Follow-up actions to the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on health, morbidity, mortality and development

   Report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring of population programmes, focusing on health, morbidity, mortality and development

   Report of the Secretary-General on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

4. General debate on health, morbidity, mortality and development.

5. Programme implementation and future programme of work of the Secretariat in the field of population.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on programme implementation and progress of work in the field of population, 2009

6. General debate on the contribution of population and development issues to the theme of the annual ministerial review in 2010.

7. Provisional agenda for the forty-fourth session of the Commission.

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[37] *Economic and Social Council, Official Records, 2009, Supplement No. 5* (E/2009/25).

[38] In accordance with its decision 2004/2, the Commission, immediately following the close of its forty-third session, will hold the first meeting of its forty-fourth session for the sole purpose of electing the new Chairman and other officers of the Commission, in accordance with rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat containing the draft provisional agenda for the forty-fourth session of the Commission

8. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-third session.

2009/240

Continued consideration by the United Nations Forum on Forests of means of implementation

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 29 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council, recalling decision 8/2 of the United Nations Forum on Forests,[39] by which the Forum decided to complete the consideration at its ninth session of agenda item 6, based on the bracketed draft text developed in informal consultations during its eighth session,[40] noted that the Chair of the ninth session of the Forum intended to undertake informal consultations in order to reach agreement among all Member States on the substantive issues in the bracketed draft text and authorized, should agreement be reached on those issues, the holding of a one-day special session of the ninth session of the Forum, within existing resources, at the earliest possible date in 2009, for the purpose of adopting the agreed text.

2009/241

Dates and venue for the ninth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 29 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council decided that the ninth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests should be held from 24 January to 4 February 2011 in New York.

2009/242

Report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its eighth session and provisional agenda for its ninth session

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 29 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its eighth session;[41]

(b) Approved the provisional agenda for the ninth session of the Forum as set out below:

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[39] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 22* (E/2009/42), chap. I, sect. C.

[40] E/CN.18/2009/WP.1.

[41] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 22* (E/2009/42).

Provisional agenda for the ninth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Documentation

Provisional agenda and annotations

3. Assessment of progress made on the implementation of the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests and towards the achievement of the four global objectives on forests.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

4. Regional and subregional inputs.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

5. Forests for people, livelihoods and poverty eradication:

(a) Community-based forest management;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(b) Social development and indigenous and other local and forest-dependent communities, including forest land tenure;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(c) Social and cultural aspects.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

6. International Year of Forests 2011.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

7. Emerging issue.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

8. High-level segment.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

Note on the Collaborative Partnership on Forests

9. Multi-stakeholder dialogue.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat transmitting discussion papers of major groups

10. Enhanced cooperation and policy and programme coordination, including the provision of further guidance to the Collaborative Partnership on Forests.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

Collaborative Partnership on Forests framework for 2010 and 2011

11. Means of implementation.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

12. Forum trust fund.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat

13. Other matters.
14. Dates and venue for the tenth session of the Forum.
15. Provisional agenda for the tenth session of the Forum.
16. Adoption of the report of the Forum on its ninth session.

2009/243
Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with economic and environmental questions

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 29 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council decided to take note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda;[42]

(b) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twenty-fifth session, Nairobi, 16-20 February 2009;[43]

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[42] E/2009/80.

[43] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/64/25).

(c) Report of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names on the work of its twenty-fifth session, Nairobi, 5-12 May 2009.[44]

2009/244

Report of the Commission for Social Development on its forty-seventh session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-eighth session

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 30 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Commission for Social Development on its forty-seventh session;[45]

(b) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-eighth session of the Commission as set out below:

Provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-eighth session of the Commission for Social Development

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly:

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development

Report of the Secretary-General on promoting full employment and decent work for all: linkages between full employment and decent work for all and social integration

(a) Priority theme: Social integration;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on promoting social integration

(b) Review of relevant United Nations plans and programmes of action pertaining to the situation of social groups:

  (i) World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons;

  (ii) World Programme of Action for Youth;

  (iii) Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002;

  (iv) Family issues, policies and programmes;

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[44] E/2009/58.

[45] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 6* (E/2009/26).

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on disability of the Commission for Social Development

Report of the Secretary-General on mainstreaming disability in the development agenda

Report of the Secretary-General on the first review and appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002

(c) Emerging issues.

4. Programme questions and other matters.

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General on the proposed strategic framework for the biennium 2012-2013, subprogramme 3, Social policy and development, of programme 7, Economic and social affairs

5. Provisional agenda for the forty-ninth session of the Commission.

6. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-eighth session.

2009/245

Nomination of members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 30 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council, pursuant to Commission for Social Development decision 47/101, confirmed the nomination of the following five candidates for membership in the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development:

(a) Christian **Comeliau** (France), for a two-year term beginning on 1 July 2009 and expiring on 30 June 2011;

(b) Bina **Agarwal** (India), Yesim **Arat** (Turkey), Evelina **Dagnino** (Brazil) and Julia **Szalai** (Hungary), for a term beginning on the date of confirmation by the Council and expiring on 30 June 2013.

2009/246

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its eighteenth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its nineteenth session

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 30 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its eighteenth session;[46]

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[46] Ibid., Supplement No. 10 (E/2009/30).

(b) Decided that the prominent theme for the nineteenth session of the Commission would be "Protection against illicit trafficking in cultural property";

(c) Decided also that the prominent theme for the twentieth session of the Commission will be "Protecting children in a digital age: the misuse of technology in the abuse and exploitation of children", unless the Commission decides otherwise at its reconvened eighteenth session, taking into account that Member States may submit other proposals for the thematic discussion;

(d) Took note of the proposal to have "New and emerging forms of transnational organized crime, including environmental crime" as the prominent theme for the twenty-first session of the Commission;

(e) Strongly urged Member States to submit draft resolutions one month prior to the opening of each session of the Commission, and reiterated its call that draft resolutions be accompanied by such information as the intended scope, a proposed timetable for implementation, identification of resources available and other relevant information, in accordance with the annex to Commission resolution 4/3;

(f) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the nineteenth session of the Commission set out below, as well as a five-day duration for the nineteenth session, on an exceptional and non-precedential basis.

Provisional agenda and documentation for the nineteenth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

   Documentation

   Provisional agenda and annotations

3. Thematic discussion on protection against illicit trafficking in cultural property.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on protection against trafficking in cultural property

   Note by the Secretariat (*as required*)

4. Integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and by Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice:

   (a) Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;

   (b) Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

   (c) Ratification and implementation of the international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism;

(d) Other crime prevention and criminal justice matters;

(e) Other activities in support of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular activities of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, non-governmental organizations and other bodies.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on international cooperation to prevent, combat and eliminate kidnapping and to provide assistance to victims of kidnapping

Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation in combating transnational organized crime and corruption

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance in implementing the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism

Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network

5. World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Note by the Secretariat (*as required*)

6. Consideration of the conclusions and recommendations of the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

7. Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

Report of the Secretary-General on supplementary rules specific to the treatment of women in detention and in custodial and non-custodial settings

Report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment and implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty

8. Strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions:

(a) Work of the working group on governance and finance;

(b) Directives on policy and budgetary issues for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Reports of the Executive Director (*as required*)

Notes by the Secretariat (*as required*)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

Note by the Secretariat transmitting the report of the working group on governance and finance

9. Provisional agenda for the twentieth session of the Commission.
10. Other business.
11. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its nineteenth session.

2009/247

Appointment of members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 30 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council decided to endorse the reappointment of Elizabeth **Verville** (United States of America) and the appointments of Stuart **Page** (Australia) and Alexander Vladimirovich **Zmeyevskiy** (Russian Federation) by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its eighteenth session, to the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute.

2009/248

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-second session and provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-third session of the Commission

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 30 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-second session and approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-third session of the Commission set out below, on the understanding that intersessional meetings would be held in Vienna, at no additional cost, to finalize the items to be included in the provisional agenda and the documentation requirements for the fifty-third session.

Provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-third session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Documentation

Provisional agenda and annotations

Normative segment

3. Thematic debate [*theme to be decided*].

4. Follow-up to the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem.

Documentation

Reports of the Secretariat (*as necessary*)

5. Improving the collection, reporting and analysis of data to monitor the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem.

Documentation

Reports of the Secretariat (*as necessary*)

6. Drug demand reduction: world situation with regard to drug abuse.

Documentation

Report of the Secretariat

7. Illicit drug traffic and supply and related measures:

   (a) World situation with regard to drug trafficking and recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission;

   (b) Reducing the illicit supply of drugs;

   (c) Control of precursors and of amphetamine-type stimulants;

   (d) International cooperation on eradicating the illicit cultivation of crops used for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and on alternative development.

Documentation

Reports of the Secretariat (*as necessary*)

8. Countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation to enhance international cooperation:

   (a) Countering money-laundering;

   (b) Judicial cooperation.

Documentation

Reports of the Secretariat (*as necessary*)

9. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:

   (a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

   (b) International Narcotics Control Board;

   (c) International cooperation to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes;

   (d) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.

Documentation

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2009

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2009 on the implementation of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1998

Notes by the Secretariat (*as necessary*)

Operational segment

10. Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and strengthening the drug programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body, including administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions:

   (a) Work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and policy directives;

   (b) Role of the Commission as the governing body of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime:

      (i) Strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

      (ii) Administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director

Notes by the Secretariat (*as necessary*)

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11. Provisional agenda for the fifty-fourth session of the Commission.

12. Other business.

13. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-third session.

2009/249
Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 30 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2008.[47]

2009/250
Proposed amendment to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 30 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of the note by the Secretary-General[48] on the proposal of the Government of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to amend article 49, paragraphs 1 (c) and 2 (e), of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[49] decided, with reference to article 47, paragraph 1, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol, to initiate the procedures established in paragraph 1 (b) of that article, which states that the parties shall be asked whether they accept the proposed amendment and also asked to submit to the Economic and Social Council any comments on the proposal.

2009/251
Frequency and duration of the reconvened sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 30 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its decision 1997/235 of 21 July 1997, as well as section XI of General Assembly resolution 61/252 of 22 December 2006 and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 16/3 of 27 April 2007,[50] and taking note of Commission of Narcotic Drugs resolution 52/13[51] and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 18/3, decided:[52]

(a) To establish a standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, whose mandate shall be in effect until the sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to be held in the first half of 2011, at which time the Commissions shall carry out a thorough review of the functioning of the working group and consider the extension of its mandate;

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[47] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2008* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.XI.1).

[48] E/2009/78.

[49] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

[50] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2007, Supplement No. 10* (E/2007/30/Rev.1), chap. I, sect. D.

[51] Ibid., *2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[52] Ibid., *Supplement No. 10* (E/2009/30), chap. I, sect. D.

(b) That, starting in 2010, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice will hold reconvened sessions on an annual basis in the second half of the year;

(c) That the annual reconvened sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice will have a duration of one day each, unless the respective Commission decides otherwise in the preceding year;

(d) That the reconvened sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice will be held back to back.

2009/252

Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 30 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolution 1166 (XII) of 26 November 1957, in which the Assembly had requested the Council to establish the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as subsequent Assembly resolutions, in which the membership of the Executive Committee was increased:

(a) Took note of the request to enlarge the membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees contained in the letter dated 10 March 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Slovenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General;[53]

(b) Recommended that the General Assembly, at its sixty-fourth session, should decide on the question of enlarging the membership of the Executive Committee from seventy-eight to seventy-nine States.

2009/253

International expert group meeting on the theme "Indigenous peoples: development with culture and identity — articles 3 and 32 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples"

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 30 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council decided to authorize a three-day international expert group meeting on the theme "Indigenous peoples: development with culture and identity — articles 3 and 32 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples", and requested that the results of the meeting be reported to the Permanent Forum at its ninth session.

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[53] E/2009/47.

2009/254
Dates of the ninth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 30 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council decided that the ninth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues should be held from 19 to 30 April 2010.

2009/255
Provisional agenda for the ninth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 30 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council approved the provisional agenda for the ninth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues set out below:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Discussion on the special theme for the year, "Indigenous peoples: development with culture and identity — articles 3 and 32 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples".
4. Human rights:
    (a) Implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;
    (b) Dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people and other special rapporteurs.
5. Half-day discussion on North America.
6. Comprehensive dialogue with six United Nations agencies and funds.
7. Future work of the Permanent Forum, including issues of the Economic and Social Council and emerging issues.
8. Draft agenda for the tenth session of the Permanent Forum.
9. Adoption of the report of the Permanent Forum on its ninth session.

2009/256
Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with social and human rights questions

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 30 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council decided to take note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Executive Board of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on the work of its sixth session;[54]

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the future operation of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women;[55]

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth: progress and constraints with respect to the well-being of youth and their role in civil society;[56]

(d) Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the outcome of the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session;[57]

(e) Oral report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

(f) Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its fortieth and forty-first sessions;[58]

(g) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on implementation of economic, social and cultural rights;[59]

(h) Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its eighth session.[60]

2009/257

Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the role of the United Nations system in implementing the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2008 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 31 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council decided to take note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels;[61]

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the theme of the coordination segment: the role of the United Nations system in implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to sustainable development.[62]

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[54] E/2009/62.

[55] A/64/79-E/2009/74.

[56] A/64/61-E/2009/3.

[57] A/64/92-E/2009/98.

[58] E/2009/22.

[59] E/2009/90.

[60] E/2009/43.

[61] A/64/64-E/2009/10.

[62] E/2009/56.

2009/258

Follow-up to paragraph 56 of the outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 31 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council, mindful of paragraph 56 of the outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development:[63]

(a) Requests the Secretariat to provide detailed reports, by 15 September 2009, on the following subjects:

(i) The promotion and enhancement of a coordinated response of the United Nations development system and the specialized agencies in the follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development, in order to advance consistency and coherence in support of consensus-building around policies related to the world financial and economic crisis and its impact on development;

(ii) The implementation of the agreements between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions, in collaboration with those institutions, focusing in particular on enhancing collaboration and cooperation between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions, as well as on the opportunities for contributing to advancing their respective mandates;

(iii) The possible establishment of an ad hoc panel of experts on the world economic and financial crisis and its impact on development, including past terms of reference and any relevant factors or experience of previous ad hoc panels of experts; the panel could provide independent technical expertise and analysis, which could contribute to informing international action and political decision-making and to fostering constructive dialogue and exchanges among policymakers, academics, institutions and civil society;

(b) Requests the President of the Economic and Social Council to conduct, as soon as possible thereafter, open-ended informal consultations, involving relevant institutions, as appropriate;

(c) Decides to review progress made in the consideration of these issues at its resumed substantive session of 2009, which is to be convened at a date to be decided by the President of the Council, in consultation with Member States, taking into consideration major conferences and events scheduled for the year.

2009/259

Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 31 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council decided to take note of the following documents:

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[63] General Assembly resolution 63/303, annex.

(a) Updated report of the Secretary-General on the role of the Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16;[64]

(b) Summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.[65]

2009/260

Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with coordination, programme and other questions

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 31 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council decided to take note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the Junior Professional Officer/Associate Expert/Associate Professional Officer Programmes in United Nations system organizations.[66]

2009/261

Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 31 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council decided to take note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people.[67]

2009/262

Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with regional cooperation

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 31 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council decided to take note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields;[68]

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[64] A/64/87-E/2009/89.

[65] A/64/76-E/2009/60.

[66] A/64/82-E/2009/82.

[67] A/64/78-E/2009/66.

[68] E/2009/15 and Add.1.

(b) The economic situation in 2008-2009 in the Economic Commission for Europe region: Europe, North America and the Commonwealth of Independent States;[69]

(c) Overview of the economic and social conditions in Africa, 2009;[70]

(d) Summary of the economic and social survey of Asia and the Pacific, 2009;[71]

(e) Latin America and the Caribbean: economic situation and outlook, 2008-2009;[72]

(f) Summary of the survey of economic and social developments in the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia region, 2008-2009.[73]

2009/263

Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 31 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council decided to take note of the note by the Secretary-General on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan.[74]

2009/264

Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with sustainable development and the environment

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 31 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council decided to take note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Public-Private Alliance for Rural Development;[75]

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the management review of environmental governance within the United Nations system.[76]

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[69] E/2009/16.

[70] E/2009/17.

[71] E/2009/18.

[72] E/2009/19.

[73] E/2009/20.

[74] A/64/77-E/2009/13.

[75] E/2009/72.

[76] A/64/83-E/2009/83.

2009/265
Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 31 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council:

Took note of the report of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters on its fourth session,[77] decided that the fifth session of the Committee should be convened in Geneva from 19 to 23 October 2009, and approved the provisional agenda for the fifth session of the Committee as contained in its report on its fourth session.[78]

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Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the United Nations research and training institutes

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 31 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council decided to take note of the report of the Council of the United Nations University on the work of the University.[79]

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[77] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2008, Supplement No. 25* (E/2008/45).

[78] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2008, Supplement No. 25* (E/2008/45), chap. IV, para. 88.

[79] E/2009/84.